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••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

On to Canton Hitler Disposes

Canton Next?

With virtual immunity from foreign interference, Japan this week addressed itself to the reduction of South China.

* * *

Some said it was the resignation of moderate General Ugaki from Japan's Cabinet which opened the way for the militarists. Others, that the Munich Settlement convinced Japan that Britain and France would do little or nothing to defend their stake in South China. Still others, that it was the logical next thing for Japan to do. The attack is closing in on Hangkow, where the dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek still holds together. And Hankow's defences are fed by rail from the south, under the winks of Britain and France.

* * *

To break that rail connection, to bottle up the economic life of South China, to command one more of the strategic military posts of China, and to silence a hot-bed of intellectual resistance to Japan are the main objects of the South China campaign. Those who risk a perilous generalization, will say that the men of North and Central China are largely men of action; the men of South China more nearly men of thought—men who are longer on words and shorter on fight. Canton has thus been a furnace of patriotic heat for China, and as such, a constant annoyance to Japan. But as to its arms, the Governor of Canton would make no extravagant claims for his city's defence, in conversation with this newspaper's correspondent; and the correspondent after inspecting the city, found it "negligibly fortified."

* * *

Führerhaus Diktat

Reichsführer Hitler this week stood forth in his new role as presumptive arbiter of Mitteleuropa. In the same room of the Munich Führerhaus where the Settlement of Munich was signed, he received the emissaries of Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and set forth his views on how their revisionist crisis of this week should be settled. Whether he alone will dictate the terms, ignoring the three other powers, was yet uncertain; Premier Mussolini had espoused the Hungarian cause and might see fit to urge a conference. But that Herr Hitler's views would be the ones accepted seemed in little doubt.

* * *

Meanwhile in that Central Europe itself, which westerners have persisted in regarding through comic opera glasses and which has often proved to be western Europe's undoing, another impassioned scene was being played out. Czech-Hungarian negotiations were abruptly broken off by the latter power; thwarted, Hungary partially mobilized; and today another series of army classes flocked to the colors. Hungarians wanted a solid bite of Czechoslovakia including predominantly Czech areas; also a path of some sort through Ruthenia to Poland. The whole project seemed to betray a vestige of Danubian firmness in the face of the lengthening Germanic shadow in Central Europe, and Italy might also have been quietly backing the maneuvers.

* * *

These reports appeared to have reached the Führerhaus, at all events; and Herr Hitler was said to have made up his mind accordingly: no Hungarian-Polish link in sub-Carpathia; no excessive Hungarian inroads on Czechoslovakia, Hitler's new satellite. In Hungary, said a late dispatch, popular opinion was visibly turning against Hitler.

* * *

Fruits of Munich

France closed another chapter in postwar history. André François-Poncet, French Ambassador to Germany, was given a new post indictative of the new desire to propitiate the dictatorships. His title will be that of Ambassador to Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy and **Emperor of Ethiopia.**

This gesture restored France and Italy to formal speaking terms for the first time since the late unpleasantness of the sanctions, and put that adventure in half-hearted collectivism officially out of sight and mind. What consequences this new offshoot of "realism" would hold for Spain, stalemated for the present below the Pyrenees, remained yet uncertain.

* * *

In Yugoslavia, the extreme nationalists who used to be pro-French, made their peace with Premier Stoyadinovitch, who has leaned toward Germany. And the Premier, in turn, sought to make his peace with the Croat and Serb minorities, which have joined forces in their autonomy crusade, and whose agitation in Croatia had given Premier Mussolini a foothold in this war-created state across his border.

* * *

In Poland, a Government which had been slowly relaxing its rigid conservatism began this week to swing back toward the prevailing totalitarianism.

* * *

Spain Holds On

"Peace cannot be achieved by trying . . . to trace artificial fron-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Arming by U. S. Speeded; Monroe Doctrine Periled?

Munich peace followed by rush for new defenses in Washington, as well as London and Paris.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—The big news in Washington is armament.

Two weeks ago the world was congratulating itself that it had been spared the danger of war. Statesmen were optimistically planning progressive steps from the Munich settlement to higher and higher ground of political and economic stability. Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, voiced the tone of hope by suggesting that a disarmament conference for the world lay at the end of the new road the nations of Europe choose at Munich.

This week the talk is all of arms. France is extending its fortifications. Prime Minister Chamberlain, back from a brief holiday, turns to questions of expanding and speeding British armament. More significant still, the preoccupation of Washington with arms is just as great as that of London or Paris.

On Tuesday President Roosevelt said that the new Navy budget would probably be $150,000,000 more than it is for this current year. During the middle of the week he conferred several times at length with Bernard M. Baruch, the man who geared American industry to military needs during the World War as Chairman of the War Industries Board. By Friday the President had absorbed enough of the information which Mr. Baruch brought back from Europe to announce that he has held up his whole budget for an overhauling of the national defense items.

It will mean a big increase in the national arms budget. Possibilities run all the way from a jump of $300,000,000 to a jump of a full billion—double the present arms budget which is already the biggest in the country's peace time history. It probably means a new emphasis

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Warplane Exports To Britain Approved

By the Associated Press

Washington

The State Department disclosed, Oct. 14, that licenses were issued during September to export $25,317,327 worth of American-made military airplanes to Great Britain. No actual shipments during this period were listed, however.

Licenses represented orders for 400 planes placed with two American manufacturers several months ago following a visit of a British military mission.

France has ordered 100 planes, for which export licenses were issued in August.

Brandeis Asks Roosevelt To Aid Palestine

Talks at White House an hour — Official statement regrets U. S. inability to act.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Taking a dramatic and unprecedented step, Mr. Justice Louis D. Brandeis last night called personally on President Roosevelt and appealed to him to help prevent closing of Palestine to Jewish immigration by action of the British Government.

The visit followed a State Department explanation of the situation which reflected great official concern but a feeling that the United States has no treaty guarantees or other absolute means of preventing the action.

But the personal appeal of Mr. Justice Brandeis, who hitherto has held himself rigidly aloof from interventions in matters outside the orbit of the judiciary, shows as few other incidents have done how gravely World Jewry views the situation. The Justice, respected as a lifelong liberal, spent over an hour with the President in the White House itself. Leaving, he swiftly strode to his automobile and nimbly waved reporters aside. He has long been interested in the Zionist Movement, and at one time considered resigning from the Supreme Court to head the world movement.

U. S. Regrets Inability to Act

The historic and continuing interest of the United States in the preservation of a national home for Jews in Palestine was officially expressed by the State Department yesterday in a statement which at the same time made it clear that the United States possesses no treaty power to prevent modification of the Palestine Mandate.

The statement was issued as a reply to a mass of telegrams, letters and personal petitions which have poured in on the White House and State Department within recent days urging the use of official American influence to prevent the rumored intention of the British Government to close Palestine to further Jewish immigration.

The statement reviewed the his-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Contest for Control of Sea: AFL Launches Maritime Union

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 15—Contest for control of the seamen of the United States, with the possibility of more stable policies gaining influence than sometimes have ruled in the troubled area of Maritime labor, began here when the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor chartered a new international seamen's union and prepared to establish a maritime department.

Leadership of the new Union is declared by AFL officials to be against sit-down strikes and seizure of ships, and to shun Communism, a factor which has been charged with playing an underlying part in the disturbance of shipping.

Through this fresh agency, the Federation finally has equipped itself, it feels, to move against its rival, the Committee for Industrial Organization, in their struggle for organization of seamen.

Old Unit Crumbled

Originally an old AFL unit, the International Seamen's Union, occupied this field alone, but it suffered partly from too decentralized an organization, was weak, and in the last few years crumbled away. Meanwhile CIO maritime units waxed powerful on both coasts.

After several years of fumbling, the AFL has changed its tactics by abandoning an effort to revive the old ISU, has canceled its charter, and replaced it with adoption into the AFL family of the Seamen's Union of the Pacific, led by Harry Lundeberg, a former independent group.

Mr. Lundeberg becomes the temporary President of the new Seafarers' International Union of North America, with headquarters in San Francisco, and jurisdiction over all unlicensed personnel on shipboard and over fishermen in all waters of North America.

A membership of 8,000 is claimed by the Seamen's Union of the Pacific plus 7,000 in organizations on the Atlantic and Gulf. Other units over the country are expected to bring the total to around 30,000

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

High Pay Favored to Cut Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—After expressing doubt whether increased leisure provided by modern industrial conditions was being employed profitably, Edward W. Holden, Chairman of Directors of General Motor's-Holden's, and a member of the Legislative Council, said he would rather increase wages than shorten hours. Mr. Holden's comments attracted much attention coming as they did at a time when there is a solid drive by labor unions to get a 40-hour week.

Mr. Holden said people once worked from 60 to 65 hours a week, and at present the total varied from 48 to 40. As to what they were doing with that leisure he said that most of them went to the pictures, or indulged in a lot of amusement, but made no serious attempt to increase knowledge.

"I would rather increase wages, and thus increase purchasing power, than shorten hours," said Mr. Holden. "Increased wages will create a demand for goods which people could not afford previously. Shorter hours will only increase the price of those goods so that people cannot afford them, and the demand will slacken."

Intimate Message From the Country

From Kansas to Missouri, at the Crossroads of America, Looking East and West One More Fully Understands the United States

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

St. Louis

Always before, we have crossed the continent in wintry seasons or drought years. And so the genuine beauty of the American landscape this September comes to us with a fresh and vigorous impact. Here is what we do: we drive to a city or town where some political leader or well-informed newspaperman or old acquaintance lives.

We talk with him or them, often interminably into the night. We talk about local conditions and national problems. We talk about people—prospective Republican and Democratic candidates, for Senate and White House—and about thousands of little details which fit somehow into a picture of the state of the nation.

And we sit down and try to reduce all this information into an interesting Intimate Message, trying not to overwhelm the reader, not to ensnare him in the tangled webs of local politics, and to record important economic and labor facts as well.

When this is done, we get into our car and we drive away. And then the fun begins. Indeed, I wonder if we would do better by readers and perhaps by underlying truth if I wrote only what we see and learn as we ride along, leaving out all the talk and information that comes at the stopping places. For September in the North American Continent is a gloriously informing time. It is even better than spring, for it is mature as well as beautiful.

Yesterday we drove from Topeka to St. Louis. We left the Landons on their hilltop beyond Topeka fairly early. The air was washed clean and bracing by the north winds. The fields, a bit yellow around Topeka, got greener as we rode eastward. The diversified acres all along the way were pouring out their growth. The pastures were rich and green, and the cattle fat and sleek. There's a lot of fresh paint on houses and barns along the way, too.

Frequently you see the products of WPA and PWA. Maybe they wouldn't stand economic scrutiny, but it is very pleasant to drive over new slab-concrete highways, and across fine, wide bridges, and past broad-windowed schoolhouses and court houses and post offices in modern architectural form.

From Kansas and Missouri

And the cities: first Topeka, a bright and thriving little capital; then Kansas City, a great metropolis with one of the finest skylines in the country, and modern-style skyscrapers about as symmetrical and beautiful as you can find anywhere—the Court House, for instance; and then Jefferson City, with its classic state capital and modernist state office building being erected alongside; then St. Louis, another great metropolis, with more imposing, new, modern buildings.

Behind these gleaming cities, as one knows, lie civic problems of great magnitude. In Kansas City there is the Pendergast machine exposed by the current election fraud prosecutions. In St. Louis there were also electoral frauds, and more recently the investigation of real estate corruption that carried the trail to City Hall.

But of these civic problems more later. The point now is that on the two rivers at opposite sides of Missouri, lie two cities of real distinction. There are the new downtown buildings, the comfortable upper and middle-class residential sections. There are also of course, slums—and some effort to build decent low-cost housing.

What you see as you drive through, however, is pretty fine—unless you choose to go eastward by East St. Louis—You see cities worthy of their prosperous hinterlands—worthy of the broad fields stretching back from the two rivers, and of the rolling hills and plains in the surrounding areas. You see the focal point into which pour the products of the fan-shaped up-river hinterlands—covering areas as big as great European countries—and out of which manufactured goods are distributed to markets never seen before on land or sea.

At the Crossroads

You see, in Kansas City, a new cultural center—a splendid museum, good orchestra, and right now a festive celebration—the Jubilesta, which lives up to its name. You see, in St. Louis, an older cultural center, with the traditions of the sober progressive Germans of '48 still strong. Their steadiness has left its deep impress here, economically as well as culturally.

And just this month, as a vivid reminder of the past, the Westliche Post—St. Louis' German-language newspaper—has closed its doors. Its readers have now declined almost to the vanishing point. But the paper has a glorious past which lives on in the very personality of St. Louis. The liberals of '48, revolutionaries fleeing Germany, founded the paper. They included Carl Daenzer and Emil Preetorious and Carl Schurz—a great national figure. They included Joseph Pulitzer, who became a reporter for the Westliche Post in 1868, afterward to found the Post-Dispatch and make great the New York World.

Such memories lie behind these river cities. In St. Louis you feel like the east; in Kansas City you are at the door of the great plains, the Santa Fe Trail and the Chisholm Trail stretch out to the Southwest: to sagebrush and mountains. In between you sense the roaring history of Missouri—of Dan'l Boone and Mark Twain, Jessie James and Frankie and Johnnie as they are impertinently recorded by Thomas Benton in his provocative murals in the State House at Jefferson City. You are in the very center of America, facing east and west, and the power of the whole nation seems to rotate about you. Missouri is a crossroads, with the troubles and the advantages, the new and the old, the tart and the mellow, and how interesting it is!

Erwin D. Canham

They See Just How Housing Project Will Look

© International

Nathan Straus
United States Housing Administrator

Coleman Woodbury
Director, National Association of Housing

Slum Clearance And New Housing Balance Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—How to keep slum clearance in balance with new low-cost housing construction was one of the principal questions discussed by experts from all parts of the United States in the sixth annual meeting of the National Association of Housing Officials, just concluded here.

A round-table on this subject, as summarized in a report by Philip H. Hill, Director of the Charleston, W. Va., Housing Authority, emphasized that the recent Wagner-Steagall Housing Act permits either of two methods of "equivalent elimination" of slums in connection with new subsidized construction. One way is by demolition of old tenements; the other is by rehabilitation of fairly acceptable but run-down dwellings.

"The effect of demolition on supply must be carefully studied," said the report. The demolition method, while theoretically more desirable, operates to keep the total supply of housing constant and does not alleviate the housing shortage that exists in many cities, some members pointed out. The rehabilitation method keeps old housing in commission while the new is being added and thereby helps to house some who might be left homeless if too many houses were merely torn down.

Harold E. Pomeroy, State Relief Administrator for California, added a word for the remodeled and refurbished sort of housing when he declared at the final general session that families on relief are often unsuited by habits of environment to occupy the new, modernly-equipped, low-cost houses and have to learn first how to take care of property. Some of them, transferred abruptly from the slums, had used doors, shingles and house furnishings for firewood. He recommended that they be moved gradually up the scale by first occupying improved houses of the used variety.

The standardized practice of calculating projects on a cost-per-room basis was criticized by Sir Raymond

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Budapest Nazis Strengthened By Breakup in Slovak Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 15—British observers take a serious view of the breakdown of the Slovak-Hungarian negotiations—not so much because of the danger of the two peoples coming to blows, but because it jeopardizes the present regime in Hungary and considerably strengthens the hands of the Hungarian National Socialists.

While the Hungarians are busy urging the justice of their claims on all four of the Munich powers, Czechoslovakia is concentrating its efforts on gaining the ear of Reichsfuhrer Hitler apparently with considerable success. Although Dr. Frantisek Chvalkowsky, the Czech Foreign Minister, in a talk with Herr Hitler yesterday was mainly discussing other matters, it is understood that he received the impression that the Fuhrer opposes any cessions of Czechoslovak territory that are not on a strictly ethnographic basis.

This means that former Premier Koloman Daranyi who went on a special mission to Berchtesgaden yesterday found Herr Hitler definitely against the Hungarian claim for cession of sub-Carpathian Ruthenia in order to give Hungary a common frontier with Poland, and Hungary has sent Count Stepen Czaky, newly-appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, to try to obtain Premier Mussolini's official blessing.

Meanwhile, a group of pro-Hungarian Slovaks has arrived in London to explain to the British nation why not merely the Hungarian fringe along the southeast border of Czechoslovakia should go back to Hungary, but that the whole Province be given the right of self-determination, which, they imply, would result in the Slovaks voting themselves in a block into Hungary. Plebiscites, however, which were an essential part of the Munich plan, are now out of fashion. Even if they were not, few observers have any doubt that the Slovak vote would go overwhelmingly against Hungary.

The resulting situation is extremely critical for the Hungarian

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Chinese People Flee Coast; Troops Rush to Save Canton

HONG KONG, Oct. 15 (AP)—The civilian population of the teeming South China Coast started a mass exodus into the interior today in flight from heavy Japanese air raids and advancing ground forces of the invaders.

Canton began mass evacuation of 400,000 women and children and prepared to send the Provincial and Municipal Governments into the interior.

Refugees traveling by carts, trucks, and on foot met thousands of Kwangsi Province troops from the West marching to Canton to aid in defense of the city.

A Japanese force of 40,000 moved closer, capturing Tamshui, 12 miles from Bias Bay, where it landed Wednesday. It was reported striking due west in a 20-mile drive to cut the important Canton-Kowloon Railway at a point about 20 miles from the borders of this British Crown Colony.

Japanese authorities asserted the invasion of South China had caused Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to abandon his plans for an unreserved defense of Hankow.

(Generalissimo Chiang has been reliably reported in Hong Kong to have decided on a strong defense of South China and to have detailed one of his ablest generals, Pai Chung-hsi, who commanded the Chinese in their April victory at Taierhchwang, to direct the South China operations.)

The South China Japanese vanguard, striking toward the railway link between Canton and Hong Kong, was reported to have routed small detachments of Chinese barring its way.

With the Chinese-Japanese war almost on its doorstep, the Government of Hong Kong, British Crown Colony, has announced that its 1939 budget provides about $2,360,000 for military defense, as well as about $300,000 for air raid precautions.

Concern over Japanese invasion of South China was expressed by the Hong Kong Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, in his budget address. He termed it a matter of "grave concern."

Sir Geoffrey pointed out that three fourths of Honk Kong's vegetable supplies and much of its meat comes from Kwangtung Province.

He referred to the prospective loss of private and government revenues because of the invasion, expressing hope the public would take the matter "with good sense and dignity, relying always on the British Government to protect the Colony's interest."

It was reported from Swatow, extreme eastern Kwangtung, that 10 Japanese troop transports, escorted by three destroyers and a cruiser, were en route toward Bias Bay or the Pearl River Delta to land another army of invasion.

A small force already was reported to have landed at a point on the delta 10 miles northwest of Hong Kong.

If this were followed up by a landing in force the Canton-Kowloon railway would be caught by troops closing in from both west and east. The railway has been the principal artery for Chinese military supplies received at Hong Kong from abroad and the principal line for transportation for Hong Kong's food supplies from Chinese territory.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Trunk Roads for Autos Urged

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The only solution to the problem of traffic accidents and traffic congestion calls for construction of automobile routes corresponding to trunkline railroads, the American Society of Civil Engineers was told Oct. 14.

"Our typical streets have inherent faults which no amount of education, enforcement, or control can ever eliminate or substantially modify," declared Dr. Miller McClintock, Director of Yale University's Bureau for Street Traffic Research.

Railroads separate their east and west-bound traffic, eliminate all intersections, protect their right of way from interference by pedestrians and use a four-track system with facilities for fast and slow traffic, he pointed out.

"Major traffic routes must follow these principles," Dr. McClintock said, "in substituting new traffic facilities accurately adjusted to the automobile's operating functions.

"Our problem today is to design routes without the faults we now have. In most cities today there are thousands of intersections which present continuous opportunities for collision and congestion.

"The automobile may not look as dramatic as a fast-moving locomotive, but it can be just as deadly if it strikes a pedestrian. The constant intermingling of pedestrian and vehicular traffic is highly dangerous."

Education and law enforcement will help, he said, but the traffic problem can be solved only by creating a new pattern of traffic routes.

Dr. McClintock addressed a symposium of the Society at which Burton W. Marsh of Washington, first traffic engineer in the country and present Director of Traffic Engineering for the American Automobile Association, stressed the need of planning by engineers of intersections, bridge approaches, and all important thoroughfares.

"We can't scare or spank people into obeying traffic laws," he warned. "People want safe driving, but still accidents happen. In our engineering, we must consider the human angle."

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
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British Peace Groups Urge World Parley

Appeal for disarmament and action to settle economic issues — At odds on methods.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 15—Major British peace groups of all shades of opinion, while differing as to means, are united in demanding a world conference to arrange an economic and minorities settlement and to decide on plans for disarmament.

In this they are all backing to a greater or lesser extent the newly declared policy of the Parliamentary Opposition, specifically voiced by Maj. Clement Attlee, Opposition leader, in the House of Commons, on Oct. 3, when he said, "I want a peace conference which will endeavor to deal with the causes of war that are affecting this world, the wrongs of the Versailles Treaty, the wrongs of minorities, to deal with the colonial question, to deal with the question of raw materials, to deal above all with the great economic question, and the condition of the people question."

Plans are being considered by various groups for a monster petition to the Premier and a national referendum.

One organization is also planning for many thousands of British persons to send personal letters to an equal number of individuals in Germany explaining that Britain is ready to adjust grievances peacefully at an international conference.

Wide Difference on Methods

For the present, however, the organizations differ fundamentally on the details for such a conference. The three foremost groups—the International Peace Campaign, the League of Nations Union, and the National Peace Council (the central organization of forty-three pacifist groups)—are arranging their own campaign, while many smaller bodies are also to campaign separately.

A combination of efforts is nevertheless still a possibility as some leaders are known to be sympathetic to the idea of joining forces in the single issue of a conference while others actually demand union.

Viscount Cecil, chairman of the International Peace Campaign, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, demanded "a great united campaign on international lines," driving home the need for international organization.

Mr. Gerald Bailey, Secretary of the National Peace Council, states: "It is now for all peace and progressive organizations in this country to unite in securing adequate British contribution to the search for a general and genuine settlement for which President Roosevelt asked."

The Council for Peace and Action, a group founded by Mr. David Lloyd George, to work through Parliament, says in an official statement: "All peace societies are given clear call to support the United States' lead for the holding of a world conference." The Council also places its machinery "at the disposal of all friends of democracy regardless of creed, class, or party." Mr. John Barclay, group organizer of the Peace Pledge Union, declares: "On this one point (the conference) I feel we could usefully work together."

Terms of Reference Debated

Accent is fairly universally laid on combining "on this point only," for the groups differ on when and how the conference should be called, and on its terms of reference. It is suggested by some that the Munich Four-Power Conference should be immediately enlarged; by others that President Roosevelt should preside over an immediate world conference; by a third faction that the League of Nations should be recast.

Groups affiliated with National Peace Council urge that the conference should be called immediately and deal with international control of all colonies, removal of trade barriers and unconditional disarmament. The collective security group look for a less drastic conference to remedy Versailles grievances and control of arms, and to be called "only after full preparation."

"We must acknowledge the need for co-operation among the na-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

In the Boston Section:

Fishermen await fresh winds to start race.

West Point cadets parade Boston streets on way to Harvard game.

Drive to use hurricane apples stimulated by new recipes.

Teachers' organizations make strong protest on summary discharge of Medfield woman.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Jews' Plea for U. S. Aid in Palestine Stirs British

United States expresses sympathy with Jewish plea but explains it has no power to act.

Jewish-American groups in Palestine plan protest to proposed immigration bar.

(Continued from Page 1)

tory of American policy toward the project of a Jewish national home in Palestine stating in concise and positive terms the strong sympathy which "beginning with President Wilson each succeeding President has on one or more occasions expressed" in the project. It added that it is "a project in which American intellect and capital have played a leading role."

Little It Can Really Do

But having thus stated its sympathy for the project, the State Department went on to make it clear that there is little it can do as a practical matter to prevent the closing of the doors to this national home for the Jews if the British Government should decide to take such a step. It recites the treaty rights which the United States does have under articles of the British-American Mandate Convention of Dec. 3, 1934, but explains:

"None of these articles empower the Government of the United States to prevent the modification of the terms of any of the mandates. Under their provisions, however, this Government can decline to recognize the validity of the application to American interests of any modification of the mandates unless such modification has been assented to by the Government of the United States."

In other words, the United States is sympathetic to maintenance of a Jewish home in Palestine, may decline to recognize changes in the mandate modifying the character of that home, but has no power to prevent modification if Britain feels that it must curb Jewish immigration to appease Arab unrest in the Near East.

It represents the maximum crumb of comfort which the Administration feels it is able to give to organizations and individuals in the United States which are pressing it hard to do something to protect the Jewish dream of a national home.

The American Statement

The U. S. statement follows:

Within the past few days this Government has received a large number of telegrams and letters from individuals and organizations in the United States concerning the Palestine situation, with particular reference to the reported possibility of the application by the British Government of a new policy with respect to that country. It is obviously impracticable to reply separately to the many communications which have been received and this statement is therefore being issued in lieu of individual answers.

As is well known the American people have for many years taken a close interest in the development of the Jewish national home in Palestine. Beginning with President Wilson each succeeding President has on one or more occasions expressed his own interest in the idea of a national home and his pleasure at the progress made in its establishment. American sympathy in a Jewish homeland in Palestine was further manifested by the Joint Resolution of Congress signed by the President on Sept. 21, 1922, recording the favorable attitude of the United States toward such a homeland. In submitting the resolution the House Committee on Foreign Affairs reported that it:

"Expresses our moral interest in and our favorable attitude toward the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. It commits us to no foreign obligation or entanglement."

With Sympathetic Interest

It is in the light of this interest that the American Government and people have watched with the keenest sympathy the development in Palestine of the national home, a project in which American intellect and capital have played a leading role.

On several occasions this Government has brought its views regarding the rights of the United States and its nationals in Palestine to the attention of the British Government. As recently as 1937 a formal exchange of correspondence took place and the following self-explanatory paragraph is quoted from the concluding note dated Aug. 4, 1937, communicated by the American Ambassador in London to the British Foreign Office:

"In expressing satisfaction and appreciation for the assurances furnished that His Majesty's Government intends to keep the United States Government fully informed of any proposals which may be made to the Council of the League of Nations for the modification of the Palestine Mandate, I am instructed to request that these proposals may be communicated to my Government in ample time to enable it to determine what, if any, observations it may desire to make with a view to the preservation of American rights in Palestine."

Hopes to Submit Views

It is expected, therefore, that this Government will have an opportunity to submit its views to the British Government with respect to any changes affecting American rights which may be proposed in the Palestine Mandate. These rights, which are defined by the American-British Mandate convention or treaty of Dec. 3, 1924, comprise non-discriminatory treatment in matters of commerce, non-impairment of vested American property rights, permission for American nationals to establish and maintain educational, philanthropic and religious institutions in Palestine, safeguards with respect to the judiciary, and, in general, equality of treatment with all other foreign nationals.

The rights of the United States in connection with any changes in the terms of the Palestine Mandate are set forth in Article 7 of the above-mentioned treaty, which reads as follows:

"Nothing contained in the present convention shall be affected by any modification which may be made in the terms of the Mandate, as recited above, unless such modification shall have been assented to by the United States."

Identical With Others

This article is substantially identical with corresponding articles included in eight other existing agreements concluded by this Government with respect to the mandated territories of Syria and the Lebanon, former German Islands in the North Pacific, French Cameroons, French Togoland, Belgian East Africa, British Cameroons, British East Africa and British Togoland. None of these articles empower the Government of the United States to prevent the modification of the terms of any of the Mandates. Under their provisions, however, this Government can decline to recognize the validity of the application to American interests of any modification of the Mandates unless such modification has been assented to by the Government of the United States.

It is the Department's understanding that the Palestine Partition Commission, which was appointed some months ago to make recommendations with respect to partition, will make its report to the British Government at the end of this month and that no decision will be reached by that Government on the subject until after an opportunity has been had to give consideration to that report. In reply to a question in the House of Commons on Oct. 6, 1938, Mr. MacDonald, British Colonial Secretary, is reported to have stated that the House of Commons would not be in a position of having to confirm or reject a decision already taken and put into operation, but would have an opportunity of considering the policy before it was adopted and put into operation by the British Government.

The Department will, of course, continue to follow the situation closely and will take all necessary measures for the protection of American rights and interests in Palestine.

© International

Zionists Look to This Man

Sir Harold MacMichael, British Commissioner of Palestine.

JERUSALEM, Oct. 15 (AP)—British leaders here unofficially expressed concern today at the prospect of intervention at this time by the United States in the three-cornered Palestine problem.

Between 8,000 and 9,000 Jews in Palestine who are citizens of the United States, have laid plans for a conference of all Jewish-American investors in the Holy Land to indicate to the British and United States Governments their objection to any restrictions against Jewish immigration in Palestine.

At the same time Zionist leaders here were greatly heartened by a flood of telegrams from all parts of the United States to Jewish leaders in Washington imploring the United States Government to intervene with the British Government against threatened curtailment of Jewish immigration.

In the face of this, British leaders unofficially asserted that intervention by the United States now could serve only to make the problem far more difficult and delicate.

They pointed out that thus far there has been no concrete evidence from London or elsewhere that the British Government has decided to restrict immigration to Palestine and that there was nothing to indicate what the finding of the British Partition Committee would be or what the British Government would do about it.

British authorities have ordered all inhabitants of Palestine to provide themselves with identification cards to be issued by district officials—the latest move facilitating military efforts to suppress what British call the Arab revolt.

Only residents able to prove their peaceful intentions will be given cards, thus making it possible for Britain's reinforced soldiery to pick out rebels against British rule.

The step was taken as troops, recently arrived from England to bolster the army of the Holy Land, established firm control of the Bethlehem-Hebron District which had been the seat of operations for one of the largest Arab bands.

But while order was restored there, the wave of violence surged on in other parts of Palestine.

The British American Tobacco Company's plant at Jaffa burned with a loss estimated at $120,000. Officials believed the blaze was of incendiary origin.

Meanwhile the Jewish Agency for Palestine has replied to a warning by the Palestine Arab Defense Committee with the declaration that further killings would not deter the Zionist Movement.

The Arab Committee on Monday warned Jews of the Near East to expect grave trouble if the Zionist Movement persisted in further immigration into Palestine.

A Jewish Agency statement said "We see a possibility of fruitful co-operation between Arabs and Jews in Palestine, but an essential condition is the recognition of the basic rights of the Jewish people in the Holy Land."

The statement added that no dangers would deflect the Jews from a policy of returning to Palestine which "is dictated by historical necessity."

Well-organized rebel activities have been increasing daily in number and daring. The rebels apparently have been trying to harass vulnerable communication lines and circulate alarmist rumors in order to keep the Government on the defensive.

The past success of such a policy necessitated the abandonment of outlying police posts and government offices.

With the return of High Commissioner Sir Harold MacMichael from conferences in London, and the arrival of British troop reinforcements, it was believed the military would resume the initiative and reoccupy the country.

British Peace Groups Urge World Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

tions," Lord Cecil declared. "No single nation can keep the peace by own efforts. Our aim must be to diminish and control arms by international agreement.

"A great campaign should be inaugurated reaffirming the necessity of preventing aggression and admitting the principle of peaceful change and removal of difficulties by international conference. Such a conference should work either through, or on lines, of the League of Nations—a permanent conference adjourning rather than a single conference called and dismissed. Otherwise there would be sharp conflict of demands and the result would be failure like that of the Economic Conference.

"There must be disarmament," Lord Cecil continued. "The danger of the world lies not in static but in dynamic arms. It is the continual increase, the competition, which is dangerous."

Pacifists for Full Disarmament

The views of extreme pacifists are well represented by the Peace Pledge Union which holds that collective security has failed and that the time has come for a settlement so comprehensive that unconditional disarmament would become an immediate possibility.

"If there are sacrifices to be made for peace they must be made by everybody, not the least the British Empire," an official of the Union stated.

"We would like to see Munich turned into a world conference where Versailles would be scrapped. We stand for an immediate settlement of colonial questions, the holding of all colonies by international mandate, and the adoption of an international covention for equalizing the access to colonial raw materials," he added.

Peaceful Changes in Europe

Similar views are put forward by a combination group headed by Mr. George Lansbury, former labor leader, and the Rev. Henry Carter, and supported by members of the Society of Friends. This group has a nine-point policy including agreements for peaceful changes in Europe to meet just demands of national groups; powers with surplus territory, like the British Empire, to offer asylum to refugees; international control of both colonies and vital waterways; reduction of tariff barriers, and separation of the League Covenant from the Versailles Treaty.

The National Peace Council is considering a national referendum of these and other points to show the opinion of the country.

It is felt by groups affiliated to the Council that pacifist opinion here has been greatly strengthened by the recent crisis. Between Sept. 26 and 30 a greater number of persons signed the "I Will Not Fight" pledge than ever before in a similar period, bringing total pledgers to over 120,000. In the same period 500,000 pacifist booklets were sold to the public. Their increasing strength makes pacifists reluctant to consider co-operation with collective security groups. They feel that it is now or never for the policy they urge.

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Roosevelt Opens Community Chest Drive for Funds

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt told the American people last night that they always had been generous and that he had complete confidence they would prove so again in the Community Chest drives to be undertaken shortly throughout the land.

Speaking by radio from the White House, Mr. Roosevelt said he was not making an appeal or a speech for the 1938 Mobilization for Human Needs but was merely calling attention "to the past and present generosity of the people of America."

"That generosity never has failed and please God it never will fail," Mr. Roosevelt continued. "In full faith and confidence, therefore, I present to you the news that local Community Chest drives will shortly be undertaken in all parts of the country."

The President turned then to arguments of "some persons" that the need for voluntary agencies of charity and welfare work had decreased with the expansion of Government activities.

There is more than enough work for both Government and private agencies, he declared, "in our national effort to lift up the lower one third of our nation to a standard of living which will conform with decency and comfort and self-respect."

After enumerating the employment of more than 3,000,000 men and women by the WPA, and assistance given "our under-privileged citizens" by many other branches of the Federal Government in co-operation with state and local governments, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"You may well ask if the need for community action is as great as before, now that your Government has provided a national program of social security.

"I would answer that the need is just as great as before, because Government help was intended and is intended to improve the old conditions and if local help and private help decrease today, we will nullify the improvement and return to just where we were before.

"Very definitely we need the effort of the pioneer agencies, the local voluntary agencies, because it is expended on concrete problems which must be met if our whole program is to go forward with the co-ordination that is its basic aim."

U. S. Arming

(Continued from Page 1)

on aviation, including plans and preliminary measures for a mass production aircraft industry which would be kept in a stand-by condition in peace time, but convertible almost overnight into an endless conveyor belt of new war planes. It may also mean drastic changes in the administrative organization of the armed forces, combining War and Navy Departments into a single department of national defense with three subordinate branches—army, navy, and air.

Why?

Isolation from European entanglements is still the keystone of American foreign policy. Germany's diplomatic victory at Munich opened the gates for expansion into the Danube basin, the Balkans, and the Near East—not immediately toward the West and overseas where direct American interests lie. Germany may find enough in Central Europe to occupy its energies and satisfy its urge to expansion for years to come. Yet two weeks after Munich armament provides the dominant news in Washington. America, already arming as it never did before, is to speed up its pace to a higher tempo.

Elements of Uncertainty

The following factors are involved in the explanation:

1. Munich has transformed many a solid constant of world relations into a variable. For a century and more it has been axiomatic that any nation which rose to dominate Europe would be knocked down by Britain. Britain therefore not only held Europe's balance of power, but also the first line of defense for the Monroe Doctrine in South America and for the open door in China. Has that constant become a variable? If so there is a vacuum where there was once the might of Britain. If so the independence of the Americas rests for the first time directly on the initiative of the United States.

2. Restoration of German colonies would have to be at the expense of Britain and France. German influence in South America would be at the expense of the United States. If the United States were not prepared to prevent such extension of influence Britain and France could hardly be expected to do so.

3. There is a "band-wagon" tendency among nations as among persons. Evidence of reluctance on the part of the United States to assume full responsibility for defense of South American independence might see a stampede to get on the German band wagon before it became a steam roller.

4. If there is to be a disarmament conference at some time in the future every big power wants to have plenty of "chips" with which to trade.

5. National defense is probably good politics domestically.

All these factors have been carefully weighed here. The President has heard them from many advisers. He has also heard men such as Mr. Baruch express their conviction that Herr Hitler does have serious designs on South America. And he has heard many startling reports of the quality and extent of German rearmament. It is apparent that he, as Mr. Chamberlain, has decided that whatever the prospects of appeasement may be there are new uncertainties which in his mind make swift and extensive arming desirable.

Add to these factors also that Japan's move into South China, while not altogether unexpected, injects new uncertainty into the Far East.

Joseph C. Harsch

Council Pleads for Jews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—The New York City Council is today on record unanimously to memorialize President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull to use their good influences to aid continued Jewish immigration into Palestine and to uphold the Balfour Declaration, which opened the door to them. The action by the Council followed a similar protest by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York and other members of the Senate and by various bodies here.

The resolution by the Council declares there is apprehension that Great Britain would repudiate the Balfour Declaration assuring Jews of a homeland and might stop further Jewish immigration into Palestine, which, the Council asserts, "offered the only refuge to hundreds of thousands of homeless Jews in Europe."

Simultaneously, a resolution urging the President to intervene with the British Government to continue the open door for Jews in Palestine was telegraphed to the White House by a group of Jewish women organizations yesterday.

Japanese Lawmaker Hits Reich Policy

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Jiuji Kasai, member of the Japanese Imperial Diet, denounced Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's policy in Czechoslovakia, and told the Commonwealth Club here Oct. 14 he was "very sorry" Britain and France decided not to fight to prevent dismemberment of the Czech nation.

Mr. Kasai asserted a show of willingness on the part of Britain to stand firm against German demands would have been effective, and Chancellor Hitler "would not have gone through with his bluff."

He said Japan's new drive in China against Canton had no anti-British motive. It was intended, he declared, to cut off supplies going to Hankow, thus hastening capture of that city.

A Man in the News

League Council Head Ex-London Policeman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—William Joseph Jordan—who describes himself as an ex-London policeman—occupied the high position of President of the Council of the League of Nations at the recent session in Geneva.

Mr. Jordan's career has been one in which merit and ability have triumphed splendidly over stupendous obstacles to success.

His old comrades in the Metropolitan Police Force have special reason to regard as appropriate the appointment to the League of Nations post of one who in his youth helped to maintain law and order in the East End of London. He is now controlling an assembly concerned—at a most critical moment of world history—with the endeavor to apply internationally those very rules of good citizenship which it was once his duty as a blue-helmeted British constable to uphold.

Went to New Zealand

Son and grandson of sea captains, he was born on the coast of Kent. As a boy he attended St. Luke's Parochial School, Old Street, London. He was afterwards at one time in the London Postal Service, and at another in the Police, his "beat" being in the Limehouse area close to the Docks.

At 25, as he has often told, he went to New Zealand, as the most distant point in the British Commonwealth that he had heard about. It was also, he once said, attractive to him because he was told it possessed "no snakes and but few millionaires."

Here he took up farming and soon became influential as an exponent of Labor politics among his neighbors.

Labor Party Secretary

In 1907 he became the first Secretary of the New Zealand Labor Party at Wellington. In 1922 he won a seat in the House of Representatives previously occupied by the Speaker of that Assembly. Appointed New Zealand's High Commissioner in London in 1936 his first visit on reaching England was to his mother who was then living in Harringay, Middlesex. His wife and son and daughter accompanied him, the whole family being then for the first time united after more than 30 years of separation.

Mr. Jordan takes great interest in immigration. He stands for the 40-hour week, also for giving everyone in New Zealand, who is willing to work, a home and enough to live on comfortably.

His recreation is beekeeping. His son is an officer in the air force.

Drawn by Erna Plachte

E. W. Jordan

President of the Council of the League of Nations at Its recent session.

Cotton Exports at Slave Wage Opposed by Senator Bankhead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Rather than have the Southern farmer produce cotton at a slave wage, "I would say let us lose sight of foreign markets," said Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama in addressing the Montgomery Rotary Club here.

The Senator, prominently identified with national farm legislation, launched a campaign against the proposed domestic allotment plan for cotton.

"In November," he said, "another vote will be taken on the application of acreage control for the next crop year. The result of that vote has tremendous importance to all southern people. If the vote is against continued cotton marketing control . . . very low prices for cotton will doubtless abide with us.

"If our people abandon the control program now on the statute books and resort to a domestic allotment plan, and that plan fails to work, the results to the people of the South would be absolutely disastrous."

Senator Bankhead said the proposed domestic allotment was sponsored by "organized groups who are interested in the quantity of cotton to be handled rather than the price paid for it," and declared:

Forget Exports?

"There are people in this country, some of them living in the South, who want to put the cotton producers on a living standard that will enable them to starve out of cotton production the Chinese coolies, the Russian slaves, the Mexican peons.

"If our people have to go through that horrible experience any worse than they have gone through with it, merely to maintain volume of business for exporters; if they have to go down, down, down with their prices to drive that type of foreigner out of the cotton fields, what is going to happen to our poor cotton farmers who all these years have borne the burden of protective tariffs, who have paid the tariff tax upon nearly everything they consume, who have had nothing that they sell protected; whose income is the lowest, smallest per capita income of any major group of people in America?

"Rather than drive our cotton farmers down to that low degree of financial standing, to that level of living in order to reduce the price of cotton so as to drive foreign countries that are producing it out of production, I would say, let us lose sight of the foreign markets."

Describing the domestic allotment proposal, Senator Bankhead said:

"That plan provides for the payment of parity price on cotton for that portion of the crop domestically consumed and throws the door wide open for the planting of as large an acreage on each farm as the farm owner cares to plant. In short, it releases any control of production and returns to the old method of uncontrolled and unlimited and unnecessary production of cotton. The domestic allotment plan is based upon an allotment to each farm, specifying the quantity of cotton on that farm that will receive the benefits of parity price. The total allotments are intended to equal the amount of cotton that will be consumed in the United States that year.

Disputes Continue

"It will thus be noted that the domestic allotment plan does not eliminate the fixation on each farm of an amount of cotton that it is estimated will be needed by the American cotton mills. Whatever disputes and controversies and dissatisfactions have heretofore existed growing out of the farm allotments will be continued under the domestic allotment plan and probably the dissatisfactions will be multiplied and intensified. Under that plan all cotton not covered by the allotment for domestic use will be sold in the market at such a price as it will bring."

The Senator said Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, "has been an advocate of low-priced cotton in order to maintain our previous volume of foreign sales," but added: "There is some indication that Secretary Wallace is beginning to realize that we cannot afford to engage in an effort to drive the cheap labor of China, Russia, India, Egypt, and South America out of cotton production."

Budapest Nazis Strengthened

(Continued from Page 1)

Government. Too weak to follow the German-Polish example and get all they wanted by merely threatening to use force, Hungarians find themselves likely to be left in the lurch by their former friends. Herr Hitler is definitely lukewarm now that he has the Czechs firmly under his wing, and as he is supreme in Central Europe, what the other three Munich powers and Poland want does not much matter.

Thus the Hungarian Premier, Dr. Bela Imredy, is faced with growing criticism at home, particularly from the National Socialists, who claim that if they were in power they could get better terms from Herr Hitler than Dr. Imredy can. The choice of Mr. Daranyi, under whose regime the National Socialists flourished, to go to Berchtesgaden has some significance in this connection.

Risk of Retaliation Seen

On Wednesday a large crowd lustily cheered Maj. Perenc Szalasi, the National Socialist leader whose son, according to a report from Prague, was captured by Czechoslovak authorities in Ruthenia yesterday with 300 other Hungarian troublemakers.

There is also reason to believe that the calling up of 300,000 Hungarian conscripts is more due to a desire to have control over unruly elements inside the country than to overawe the Czechs and Slovaks. It is at any rate certain that an attempt to use force to annex the predominantly Hungarian districts of Slovakia and Ruthenia would involve a grave risk of retaliation from Yugoslavia and Rumania.

The overthrow of Premier Imredy at this stage would, it is felt here, mean not only the destruction of the present social system in Hungary, but further extension of anti-Semitism. It is hoped, however, that he will be able to transfer to Herr Hitler the blame for failure to obtain extremer Hungarian demands, and that the Slovaks themselves will satisfy reasonable claims through realization of the obvious fact that a disgruntled minority is not a source of strength but of weakness.

Arming Without War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Oct. 15—The decision to mobilize five more classes of soldiers is by no means an indication that the Government is planning a military adventure. Even if they should all report by the end of next week Hungary would have no more than a half million men under the colors. Most of them are insufficiently trained and inadequately armed. Moreover Hungary's defenses are incomplete and its arms industry extremely limited.

The Government realizes all this and has no intention of leading the country to a defeat in war. This decision concerning mobilization was taken in the hopes of satisfying the Nationalists and of exercising certain pressure on Czechoslovakia. The impression prevails here that Chancellor Hitler is more on the side of Prague than of Budapest and will defend Slovak leaders against Hungarian claims.

Public opinion here tends to turn against Herr Hitler. The Nationalists now shout, "Hurrah for the Duce," and not for the Führer. Germany's attitude is probably the chief reason why the Hungarians broke off the Komarno negotiations.

The negotiators say they could not possibly get all that the Hungarians claimed and felt it was far wiser to accept an unsatisfactory final settlement from the four powers than from Prague.

Women Declared Able to Manage Home and Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Women can have both a home and a job without slighting either in the opinion of Miss Agnes Macphail, member of the House of Commons at Ottawa.

Addressing a conference of World YWCA delegates held recently near Toronto, Miss Macphail declared that it would not only be a loss to women but to Canada to ask intelligent women to remain idle. Paid work is not necessarily the alternative, she said, but any daily work which might be classed as a contribution to the country. In Canada, she remarked, women in business and women in public life are improving democracy; but they must take an even greater interest in public affairs to preserve democracy.

To American women Miss Macphail gave the credit for the fastest development in the business world; to the British women for advancements in public work and to Scandinavian women for big strides in both directions. Women are in the council at Stockholm, women managing both a business and a home.

Miss C. M. van Asch van Wijck, International President of the YWCA, declared that secretaries trained in different countries are bringing about an international attitude, which cannot help but tend toward peace, and these women have the common ground of Christianity.

Discussions at the conferences centered on questions of peace and ways of developing international good will and fellowship. Subjects ranged from ways in which the world's YWCA might play a constructive role in building Christian international relationships, to the work of the world group in the field of social and industrial questions and on matters of public affairs.

Following presentation of the major features of the council discussions, two follow-up conferences of Canadian and U. S. local groups were held. They emphasized ways and means of promoting the world program throughout their various community groups.

Among the countries represented at the convention were Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, France, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Japan, Malaya, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, New Zealand, United States and Canada. The American delegates included, besides Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Frederic M. Paist and Mrs. Harrie Chamberlin.

WPA Aid Pledged For Landmarks In Charleston, S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—A $500,000 WPA project to restore the City's historic landmarks was promised tornado-stricken Charleston by Administrator Harry L. Hopkins two hours after he arrived here to survey the damage.

Relief work is well under way, and besides the $500,000 project to repair the damaged buildings of historic interest here, Mr. Hopkins also outlined the following relief program to meet the immediate need of the city:

1. The WPA will continue the work of clearing streets, moving trees from houses and thoroughfares, and tearing down buildings private or public, which the city condemns.

2. The Disaster Loan Corporation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation does not require a first mortgage.

3. The Red Cross can make outright grants where needed. Persons who cannot qualify for WPA projects and who cannot obtain a loan from the RFC, would be eligible for such grants.

"The impact is over," Mr. Hopkins said. "Within a very few weeks this restoration will be complete. There is no thought of long delay."

Speaking to newsmen at the home of Mayor Burnet R. Maybank, Governor-nominate, the WPA Administrator declared that Charleston was not permanently damaged and that its attraction as a tourist center had not been hurt by the storm. He said that the restoration project would be drawn to cover any public need that might develop. Offhand, he listed the restoration of or repairs to the City Hall, the City market, the Fireproof building, the Courthouse, and the City docks.

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O	S		P	L	A	P
R	E		T	A	L	

Europe Wakens To Necessity Of Aiding Farmers

Tillers of the Soil
Last of Four Articles

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A determined effort is at last under way in Europe to improve the lot of the agricultural worker.

Europe's decision to make a move toward improvement is part of a world-wide attempt to tackle the problem. There was a Conference on Rural Life last year in the Far East, another is scheduled at Mexico City on Nov. 10 for the American countries. Now Europe is to follow suit with a similar conference at Geneva in July, 1939.

A draft agenda of a most comprehensive kind has already been circulated by a preparatory committee appointed by the League of Nations Council on request from the 1937 Assembly. The main items covered by the Agenda are: the influence of demographic conditions, land tenure systems, co-operative soiceties, agricultural credits and insurance, education, medico-social policy, nutrition and rural planning and all their many ramifications.

The Committee has also invited each country to prepare a general monograph on national lines in order to present a composite picture of the rural problem as a whole and to show what steps have been taken to solve it.

To Show Real Conditions

It is intended that these general monographs should be real human documents, giving actual instances of hardship and difficulties as well as of the results of governmental action to improve the conditions in rural districts. In addition, technical monographs are being prepared by each State on certain special questions such as housing, sanitation, land tenure systems, planning, and so forth.

Every country without exception is today confronted with a serious social situation in agriculture. But the nature of the problem is extremely varied and the stage of evolution reached differs widely from country to country. Countries that are predominantly agricultural are faced mainly with difficulties arising from the general question of a low standard of living which hits the agricultural worker more than other groups, owing to the well-known fact that agriculture usually returns a lower remuneration than most branches of human activity.

A second group of countries—most of which, however, are outside Europe—are in process of turning over from the pioneering stage to a settled era. Hitherto there has been plenty of land and a shortage of labor in other walks of life. Consequently, the services of the land worker were formerly at a premium. But today the market—though not necessarily the potential demand—for agricultural prodocts has become stabilized and rural life is faced with the necessity of becoming stabilized, too, owing to the closing down of alternative avenues of employment.

Steadier Farm Jobs

The result is the emergence in these countries of a class of permanent wage-earning workers in place of the former migrants who might be here one day and gone the next.

A third group of countries has broken up the big estates during the post-war period. Almost all the new States in Europe fall into this category though the extent of land reform differs widely in individual cases. In all these States the number of paid agricultural workers particularly those who used to work for the big landowners has decreased and the number of smallholders increased.

Among the latter are considerable numbers whose holdings are not big enough to give a livelihood and who are therefore forced to do part-time work for somebody else.

Finally, there are the industrialized countries which are generally speaking well enough off to hand on some share of their prosperity to agriculture. Even here, however, the rural worker as a rule remains the worst paid member of the community.

The League has had the rural situation under review since as long ago as 1925, but not very much has been done until the last two or three years. Realization of the magnitude of the problem came about partly as a result of the work of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome and partly through the deliberations of the European Conference on Rural Hygiene in 1931. This conference concerned itself not merely with strictly medical questions but also with medico-social problems such as the lack of sanitation and clean water in rural districts. Its investigations further established the existence of totally inadequate housing facilities.

Need in Midst of Plenty

A little later, during the great slump, attention began to be paid to the strange anomaly that although there was a surplus of food in many countries, yet millions of workers, including land workers, were inadequately nourished.

The League accordingly appointed a "Mixed Committee" to study the problem of nutrition. The report of this Committee, published last year, has resulted in the establishment of National Nutrition Committees in many countries, and is already tending to increase the consumption of certain kinds of foodstuffs, notably milk and vegetables, thus helping to bring greater posperity to agriculture.

Parallel work has gone on in the International Labor Organization which has been responsible for various draft conventions and recommendations dealing with agriculture, including limitation of the hours of work and of the employment of children. Last February saw the first meeting of a new permanent ILO Agricultural Committee whose business it is to watch over the problems of labor in this industry. It is this Committee which is responsible for the classification of the countries of the world under the four sub-heads enumerated earlier in this article.

The International Institute of Agriculture in Rome has devoted its attention chiefly to studying statistics of production, consumption, and prices. But it has also analyzed agricultural wages and devoted some attention to the question of co-operative societies, which are playing an increasing part in the movement to improve the lot of the small producer.

Thus it can truly be said that the conscience of Europe is beginning to awaken to the fact that there is an unpaid debt owing to the tillers of the soil. Their work is the most indispensable of any that is performed for and in the community. Yet everybody seems to take it for granted that it shall be performed under the worst conditions.

Agriculture is indeed the Cinderella of the industries. A proper sense of social values demands that it should be so no longer.

Wool Growing Is Important Industry in Europe

Sovfotos

A Flock of Sheep on a Collective Farm in the Stalingrad Region of Russia

Lincoln Memorial Garden Dedicated to 'Growing Man'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill—"A living memorial to a living Lincoln."

Thus Paul M. Angle, Librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library, characterized the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Garden in a dedicatory address on the shores of Lake Springfield.

The garden, which originated as an idea of Mrs. T. J. Knudson, of the Springfield Civic Garden Association, was sponsored by The Garden Club of Illinois, and is gradually taking root along 60 acres of shoreline provided by the City of Springfield. It was dedicated Oct. 4 at a service featuring a two days' conference and Lincoln shrine tour by the Illinois club.

Mr. Angle, was formerly historian of the Abraham Lincoln Association, an international Lincoln research organization.

"Many of the fine, classical monuments built to Lincoln in the past present him in a wartime spirit," he said. "Today, however, we think of Lincoln in terms of peacefulness, gentleness, humanity.

"The Lincoln memorial committee saw that it should not choose a finished memorial, but rather something that had time to grow. So it selected a memorial which would be ever flexible, ever capable of growth. Nothing expresses the thought of Lincoln more than his capacity to grow:

"In early manhood, he progressed from backswoodsman to New Salem; at the bar, from novice to expert; in politics he sought office for its own sake. Finally, he progressed from Illinois to the nation, and from the nation to broad humanity. This garden, always growing, will serve to show this peculiar characteristic of his."

A feature of the dedication—at which Mayor John W. Kapp of Springfield presided—was the lighting of the Council Fire in the Springfield Civic Garden Association council ring by Mrs. George Plamondon, Wheaton, President of the Garden Club of Illinois.

Mrs. O. W. Dynes, Hinsdale, President of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, and Mrs. Knudson were among those contributing fagots to the fire.

Jens Jensen of Chicago and Wisconisn, who gave his services in designing the garden, was unable to attend the dedication.

Planting were begun a year or more ago by garden clubs from all over the country and some from abroad. They will continue for many years to come.

New '38 State Taxes Avoided; Lawmakers Pass 'Social' Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—United States taxpayers had at least some legislative respite from new levies during the 1938 State lawmaking period just closing. The season was notable for the lack of acts imposing new taxes. Some attribute this to the reaching of the saturation point; some say it's only because the states have learned to depend more and more on Federal sources for income, while others insist ft is because the need for more income has dropped off.

The laws which the 26 state legislatures in session did put on the books, according to the Council of State Governments here involved chiefly labor relations, low-rent housing, planning, social disease control, social security and public welfare, and relief.

Only one Legislature—Pennsylvania—is still in session. New Jersey's regular session has not yet fully adjourned. The year's record shows that there were nine regular sessions, 15 specials, and two that had begun their work late in 1937. Social security measures pressing for action brought an all-time high of 46 in the number of special state legislative gatherings, in 1936, and a near-top of 38 in 1934. Extra sessions in 1932 totaled 20; in 1930 there were 10, and in 1928 there were 11.

Laws concerning the subjects mentioned were put on the books in regular or special sessions in Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, New Jersey, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Minimum Wage Law

Among the labor laws was one including minimum wages for women and minors in Kentucky; South Carolina adopted a minimum hours law for textile workers only, and Virginia and New York passed similar laws applicable to women only. An Industrial Welfare Commission to fix minimum wages except for municipalities under 10,000 was established in Louisiana; Massachusetts closed loopholes in a mandatory minimum wage law already in effect; Kentucky outlawed company-paid deputy sheriffs, and New York acted to regulate private detective agencies and prohibited their use in labor disputes.

The number of states permitting establishment of local housing authorities was brought to 33 by laws passed in California, Virginia, and Mississippi. Laws to expand previous acts to authorize wider participation by municipalities in the United States Housing Act, were passed in New York, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Michigan, and Ohio approved investment of public as well as private funds in housing authority bonds.

On the social security stage Virginia occupied the spotlight when it became the last State to approve plans for assistance to aged, blind, and dependent children. Kentucky voters, by action of the Legislature, will act on a constitutional proposal requiring continuous provision for public assistance.

New York and Kentucky extended unemployment compensation laws to include all workers earning $3,000 a year or less, regardless of occupation, and Massachusetts reduced the waiting period for benefits from three to two weeks and suspended for a year the 1 per cent contribution of employees. Mississippi liberalized eligibility requirements for old age assistance. Georgia, California, Kansas, and Ohio enacted laws dealing with the financing of social security legislation.

Planning Provisions

Planning or zoning provisions were voted in Kentucky, which set up a capital planning commission, and empowered cities of the third through the sixth class to establish their own planning agencies; in Mississippi, which extended municipal zoning privileges to towns of 15,000; in Virginia which set up a State Planning Board and authorized counties to adopt zoning regulations; and in Georgia, which authorized county planning and zoning in the larger counties.

Premarital physical examinations and blood tests of expectant mothers were provided for in Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island.

Mississippi's extension of homestead tax exemption, which involved the levying of State ad valorem rates and an increase in cigarette, beer, and income taxes, marked the only significant action in this field. Louisiana replaced its 2 per cent luxury tax with a general 1 per cent sales tax; Illinois extended its 3 per cent sales tax on utilities, and New York continued all so-called emergency taxes.

Date Set for Retrial Of 10 Oil Company Men

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley has tentatively set May 8, 1939, for retrial of 10 oil company executives and one oil company acquitted July 19 at Madison, Wis., of charges of conspiring to raise and fix gasoline prices. The new trial will be at Madison.

Judge Lindley set the date at a conference of Government prosecutors and counsel for the defense. He fixed April 17, 1939, for a similar meeting to act on any details arising in the interim.

Chicago's Hopes For Subway Lines Answered by PWA

CHICAGO (AP)—Chicago's hopes for a subway system, nurtured for 30 years, are on the threshold of realization today.

A PWA grant of $18,000,000 toward the total construction cost of $40,000,000 was approved Oct. 13 by President Roosevelt. Only the digging remains to be done.

Talk of building a subway started after the turn of the century. The city's press hammered editorially on the subject for years. Civic leaders discussed it at countless meetings.

Each time New York bored a new underground tube the clamor for a Chicago subway reached new intensity. To the thousands of strap-hangers on crowded street cars and elevated trains the subway finally became less a dream than a joke. Meanwhile, the population multiplied, and transportation became a nightmare to traffic experts and riders alike.

Now the tens of thousands of riders who daily enter the congested downtown area by elevated trains are studying maps showing where subways will take them when the system is completed in 1940.

The project, described by Mayor Edward J. Kelly as "a great thing for business," will employ 7,162 men for an aggregate of 12,626,606 hours. Construction was scheduled to start by Dec. 15, with men working three shifts.

The tubes will be tunneled through the clay subsurface of the city at a level of about 35 feet. Riders will descend 17 feet to the ticket window level and ride the remaining 18 feet to the track platforms on escalators. According to present plans, coaches now used on the elevated lines will be used underground.

In the Loop, the name attached to the business district because the elevated lines enclose it in a rectangle of almost two square miles, tubes will run in State Street, the principal shopping thoroughfare, and in Dearborn Street, a block west.

The State Street subway will run from 14th Street on the near South Side to Clybourn and North Avenue on the near Northwest Side. The Dearborn tube will extend from Congress Street on the near South Side, just outside the Loop, to Lake Street, the north boundary of the Loop, west beneath Lake Street to Canal Street, and then beneath Milwaukee Avenue northwest to a connection with the Logan-Humboldt elevated lines.

In addition to being a time saver for riders, the subway, proponents said, would mean removal of unsightly elevated structures from busy downtown streets, increased patronage of downtown stores and theaters, improvement in some property values, and reduction in Loop surface traffic, and would provide a psychological boost to recovery.

Editor Declares News Presenting Steadily Better

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 15 (AP)—Newspapers are doing a better job than ever in making the world's most complicated news clear and informative for their readers, and the readers are grateful, said George W. Healy, Jr., Managing Editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, at the closing session of the Associated Press Managing Editors' Association, sixth annual convention.

"We have come a long way in gathering news," he said. "And we are learning to handle it more attractively than ever for the hurried reader. We still have things to learn, but we're learning them."

Previously Kent Cooper, A. P. General Manager, predicted the newspaper of the future—perhaps in 10 years—would devote only half its editorial contest to type. The other half will be in pictures, he said.

Mr. Cooper visioned a day when the present wirephoto, one of the major photographic developments of the twentieth century, might be outmoded. He said he expected the future would bring transmission of matrices of photographs, ready for immediate stereotyping and publication. Now it is necessary that the wirephotoed picture be first translated into a zinc photo-engraving.

Links in Christianity's Chain

Persecution of the Early Church, 1: Hatred of Paganism for Christianity and Fear of Lowering State's Prestige Led to Brutal Repressions

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twelfth of 56 Articles

The student of Roman history of necessity meets with the accounts of the terrible persecutions of the early Christians. It is doubtful if recorded history deals with more barbaric torture, more shameless pumishment; and no people were ever less deserving of such cruelties than were the early Christians. Why, then, were they subjected to such brutality, to such violence?

The answer lies in two causes: the hatred of paganism for Christianity, a hatred inspired not only by its teachings, wholly opposed as they were to the polytheism of the times, the lusting of the flesh against the Spirit; but even more by the gradual awakening of the Roman authorities to the belief that Christianity denied and repudiated the very fundamentals of the Roman State.

The theory advanced by many opponents of early Christianity that it foretold the coming of another King who was to rule the whole world, stirred Roman Emperors, even the ablest, to wreak a vengeance upon innocent people, cruel beyond the power of words to describe.

In the first half of the first century, while the Christians were insignificant in numbers, little attention was paid them. Moreover, the distinction between Judaism and Christianity had not then been clearly outlined. But by the sixth decade of the century the lines between Judaism and Christianity were pretty definitely drawn. No longer was the new doctrine preached in the synagogues, and the budding religion was assuming doctrinal form. To be sure, there was no central control; each community had its own church and the government of each was wholly democratic.

Traced to Political Causes

The first notable persecution of the Christians came about in this way. Nero, a dissolute and cruel man, had become Emperor. In A. D. 64, a fire broke out which destroyed a large portion of the city. Someone must be accused. Nero laid it at the door of the Christians. It seems clear that the group of Christians in Rome must have grown to considerable proportions to have attracted his attention. The theory is advanced by many scholars that complaints had previously been lodged against these new and devoted religionists, complaints incited by Jewish antagonism and other opposing religious views.

At any rate, the sordid Emperor grasped the occasion to initiate a series of massacres which wiped out a considerable portion of the Christian band. In the catacombs of Rome, where many Christians had already taken refuge, are proofs to this day of the character and extent of the persecutions instituted by Nero and later emperors of Rome.

On the whole, persecution of Christians grew out of political rather than religious causes. To be a Christian in those early centuries was to be a person suspected as an enemy of the State. He was, therefore, accused of high treason, a crime punishable by death. It was in face of this and other types of opposition that the Christian Church carried on.

It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that persecution was continuous. The execution of the imperial will in this direction was periodic. Between these harassments were long intervals when Christians were quite unmolested. Nor were the persecutions general. But whenever vicissitudes in the form either of famine, plague, or fire were experienced, it became customary to turn to the Christian body as the cause of the disaster, and persecution followed.

Wrong Customs Challenged

At times the trouble grew out of opposition to existing conditions on the part of the Christians themselves, who made bold to challenge many wrong customs and laws. Under certain emperors, as Trajan, a long period of quiet was experienced, but under so progressive a man as Marcus Aurelius, persecution broke out again in southern Gaul, especially at Lyons. When Licinius became Emperor, it became unlawful to be a Christian. Then persecutions also raged against the followers of the Nazarene in distant parts of the Empire, in Egypt, and the Latin Provinces of Africa.

In spite of all this, in various parts of the great Empire Christianity flourished unmolested and its numbers grew. It is said that Justin Martyr, who himself fell victim to this hatred, declared "what moved him to become a convert to Christianity was the courage stronger than death wherewith the followers of the Christ-faith died for their opinions. To the heathen, death was the thing of all others to be feared; to the Christian, death was gain" (Sohm Outlines).

We can readily believe that the serene and assured hope of victory manifested by those Christian martyrs as they faced death by torture made a deep and lasting impression upon the heathen observers. In their heroic serenity was the moral and spiritual power of Christianity made manifest. The faith of the Christian was triumphant over all the cruelty which the pagan could muster.

Under Trajan, who inaugurated a policy of indulgence toward Christains, if the accused offered to burn incense to the Emperor, he was freed. Otherwise, he was held under sentence of death. So tempting was the way of escape that undoubtedly many took advantage of it.

But, on the other hand, many went to their death, willing to sacrifice life itself for their sublime faith in the teachings to which they had subscribed. A refinement of cruelty lay in the method of persecution, the one object of which was to render the accused guilty through refusing to accede to the sacrifice offered him. In this the State prosecuted not an unlawful act but an ideal, the faith of the Christian—faith which refused to worship any earthly thing, even if it were the Roman State.

Charges of Treason Made

As we have seen, the persecutions were not continuous and not confined to a given locality. They were sporadic, breaking out here and there, as some untoward incident stirred the enmity of a ruler or the heathen populace. There could be but one reason why emperors who served the Empire faithfully and wisely in most matters, men like Trajan and Marcus Aurelius, took a hand at persecution of the followers of the Nazarene. They regarded Christians as enemies of the State, that is, as guilty of treason.

Not the humble and lowly alone fell victim to martyrdom. Occasionally throughout the Empire some notable personage who had espoused the cause of Christianity, at the instigation of some revengeful informer, was seized and, refusing to retract or renounce the Christ, perished at the stake, or in some even more cruel manner. A typical case was that of Symphorose, a Christian widow.

When the Emperor, Hadrian, had completed his magnificent palace on the banks of the Tiber, although hitherto friendly to Christianity, he decided to dedicate it to the pagan gods. The oracles consulted were alleged to have returned through the priests the word that this woman, because of being a Christian, was inciting the enmity of the pagan gods toward the country. Brought before the Emperor, she refused to retract in spite of his insistency and was condemned to a horrible death, with her seven sons. Her husband had already been destroyed for a like cause.

Hadrian was succeeded by Antoninus, a man of high moral sense and integrity of character. He was also in many respects humane. Accordingly, the persistent persecution of Christian citizens by pagan idolators stirred his sympathy and led to his issuing a decree that "If any one shall for the future molest the Christians and accuse them merely on account of their religion, let the person who is arraigned be discharged, and the accuser be punished according to law."

Conversion of Justin Martyr

It was during the reign of Antoninus that Justin Martyr came into public notice. A Samarian, a Greek by birth, he had through intensive study become a man of great learning and broad culture. Many of his writings are extant. In a story of himself, he tells how, in an effort to find a satisfactory explanation of life, he studied various philosophies, Stoic, Peripatetic, Pythagorean, but all to no purpose. Later a stranger, an elderly Christian, showed him the Way of Life and he became an ardent and faithful disciple of Christ Jesus. Because of his great learning and upstanding devotion, he soon gained prominence in the Christian churches.

During the reign of Antoninus, Justin Martyr wrote an apology in behalf of Christians, which he addressed to the "Emperor Antoninus, his two sons, the Roman Senate and all the Roman people." In this he set forth the fundamental doctrines of Christianity with clarity and force. He laid special stress upon the fact that the kingdom of Christ to the Christian in no wise referred to an earthly but to a spiritual kingdom.

He explained the nature of the sacrament, of the Lord's Supper and baptism, and he closed with these appealing words: "If you find Christianity to be reasonable, respect it; but do not condemn to death, simply because they are Christians, those who have committed no crime; for we declare to you, that you cannot escape the judgment of God, if you persist in such wickedness. As for us, we only say, 'The will of God be done.' We might demand justice of you in virtue of the decree of your illustrious father, Adrian; but have preferred to rest our cause upon the justice of our demands" (Abbott's History of Christianity, p. 258). This forceful apology made a deep impression but did not heal the situation.

Atlanta 'Citizens' Ask Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Political opponents of recommendations for increased efficiency and economy in the governments of Atlanta and Fulton County will be faced with community action to put the major recommendations into effect, the Citizens' Survey Executive Committee of Atlanta states.

"We feel that the political opponents of local Government revision will find that the large mass of weary taxpayers, who 'cuss' a little but pay the bills, are ready to undertake the job," it says.

After eight months deliberation on the report, made by Dr. Thomas R. Reed, Director of Consultant Service for the National Municipal League, the Atlanta City Council authorized the Mayor to appoint a special committee of five to bring in a new report on the Reed recommendations. Asked for recommendations, City department heads denied the advisability of putting the reforms into effect.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield, claiming that "a majority of these recommendations are good," commented on their action by saying:

"That is like a judge sending a letter to every defendant to come to trial before him and asking that he inform the court by return mail whether or not he is guilty." The Mayor added that he considered most of the city department heads competent and conscientious.

County authorities have not yet acted upon the report.

Councilman John A. White entered a resolution to have the Atlanta City attorney draft a new City charter, as recommended by the Reed report, declaring the present charter is so involved "nobody can make head or tails of it."

The members of the Council who voted to give the Reed report a fair hearing were commended in the statement given out by the Citizens' Committee.

"We feel that those members of City Council who voted to give the Reed report a fair hearing deserve the thanks of every good citizen," the statement read.

"Apparently, without considering the fundamental recommendations which would modernize the city's outworn Government structure, certain councilmen were willing to bury the report.

"These fundamental changes involve the adoption of a new charter, not simply the old one rewritten, but a new one. This will give the people the right to hold some one responsible for the operation of the City Government.

"It will improve the caliber of council, conserve its time and focus its attention by making it elective from the City at large and limiting its functions to the determination of policy.

"It will eliminate patronage from City employment, give City employees a fair deal, and make the public service a real career. It will give employees security in office, hasten the advancement of those with ambition and ability, and establish salaries on the basis of equal pay for equal work.

Perhaps it is to be expected that certain concilmen who have had the management of major City departments should resent any attempt to return this responsibility to department heads so that they can operate their departments free of the hampering influence of politics. The voters of the community should and will give the final answer."

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Bicycle Riders in Akron, Ohio, Put on Plane of Auto Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The bicycle today is the automobile driver of tomorrow.

That simple theory has launched an educational campaign here which touches every boy and girl who pedals a bicycle in Akron streets—a campaign which has already placed this city foremost in the country for its bicycle safety measures.

Brake tests—said by national safet experts here to be the first of their kind in the United States—were started last week and were applied to every bicycle in Akron.

The brake tests, made at a 10 mile an hour speed, are conducted on the same basis as those made for automobiles. They are only a part of the educational campaign, however, to teach bike riders rules which they must observe in order not to become traffic hazards.

For a youngster who learns to ride his bike safely and sanely, police figure, is going to be a safe and sane driver when he is old enough to get behind an automobile wheel.

Record Viewed

This safety campaign among the thousands of youths who pedal bikes here, came about when police gazed at their accident records recently and saw their 1938 accidents far surpassed in number those of 1937.

"It's time to press the safety campaign and make this record better," they said.

Last year two bicycle riders lost their lives, and 78 were injured on Akron streets. There has been one fatality this year thus far, and 42 children have been injured.

The rules and regulations for bike riders as set down in an ordinance some months ago were rather complicated and intricate for the children to understand, Assistant Law Director C. B. McRae, decided.

So during his vacation—sort of a busman's holiday—Mr. McRae spent his time reducing the legislation to 29 simple questions and answers. He didn't anticipate wholesale circulation of his "primer," but the police department was quick to realize its possibilities. Funds for printing the primer were lacking, but the Elks club here came to the rescue and financed its publication.

Given Leaflets

Each policeman sent out to make brake tests was furnished these leaflets and presented one to each bike rider he met.

The leaflets were also issued with bicycle licenses and were given to merchants who sell bikes and bike equipment.

One question which police and motorists are hoping will hit home is this:

"What happens to a bicycle owner who allows more than one person to ride his bicycle at the same time?"

The answer is, "He will have his license taken away from him."

It also points out that failure to have a license may bring a fine ranging from $2 to $100.

Another sample of the safety rules is the question: "May a bicycle rider go on to a sidewalk or street from a driveway or lot without making a stop?" "No," is the answer. "The bicycle rider must, before going onto a sidewalk or street from private property, bring the bicycle to a complete stop and make sure that he can go out onto the street with safety."

Other things the youngsters are learning is that "trick riding" is prohibited, pedestrians must be given preference on sidewalks and crosswalks and all bikes must have good brakes, lights, horn or other signals.

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Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

Unwin, British housing expert, now a lecturer at Columbia University. He said the first room in a dwelling probably costs three times as much as the last and that it is more important to provide adequate quarters for a family than to save one room. This accorded with the complaint made by one speaker that too many two-room apartments were being built and not enough apartments large enough for a real family unit with children. A woman official also recommended that architects make sure the rooms they designed were large enough for the people to move around in after the furniture was installed.

Earlier, Charles P. Taft, of the Cincinnati City Council, emphasized the necessity of subsidization for low-cost housing by declaring that tax payers now pay a subsidy on mediocre housing without knowing it. He described a block, not in a slum but in an older-house area in Cincinnati, from which it had been calculated that the city collected $2,900 a year in taxes of all kinds, allowing for heavy delinquencies, and said the per capita cost of only four municipal services—fire, police, hospital and waste collection—was approximately $5,000 for that block. Counting other services, he estimated the subsidy to that block was over $4,000 a year or about $7 a room a year.

The association chose Col. L. Kemper Williams of New Orleans, La., president. Colonel Williams, chairman of the New Orleans Housing Authority, succeeded Bleecker Marquette, consultant of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Metropolitan Housing Authority who was elected to the Association's board of governors for a two-year term. Other officers elected are: First Vice-President Nicola Giulli, Chairman, Los Angeles City Housing Authority; Second Vice-President, Dr. C. A. Winslow, Chairman, New Haven, Conn., Housing Authority; Board of Governors (three years), W. W. Alexander, Farm Security Administrator; George Evans, Chairman, Pittsburgh Housing Authority; Albert Rheinstein, Chairman, New York City Housing Authority; (two years); J. Fletcher Lankton, Chairman, Peoria, Ill., Housing Authority; (one year), C. F. Palmer, Chairman, Atlanta, Ga., Housing Authority.

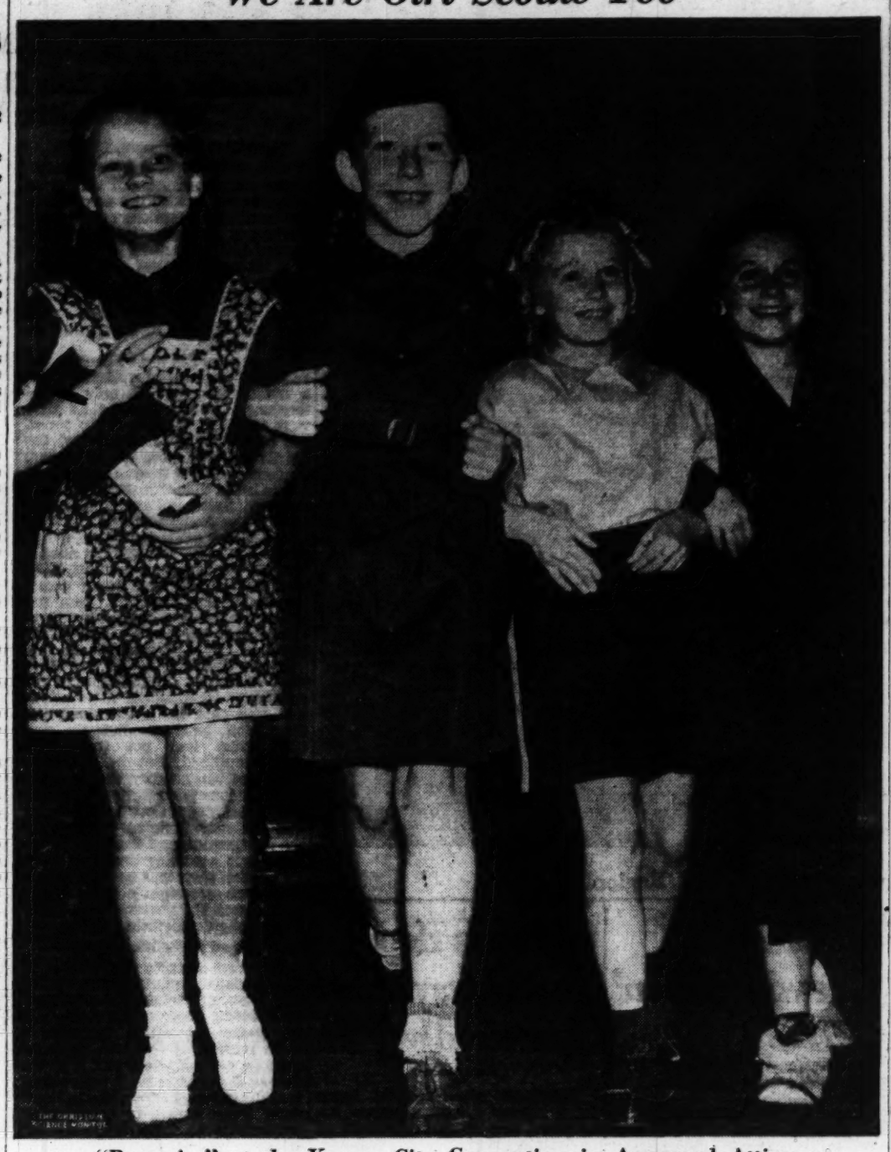
Here Is One Reason Letters Go Astray

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fewer letters may go astray as a result of a new postal regulation.

It requires that henceforth, "when practicable, one or more cars shall be operated between the engine and the railway post-office car."

It was drafted, explained Stephen A. Cisler, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, to insure smoother riding. Sudden jerks, he added, sometimes make clerks sorting letters throw them into the wrong receptacle.

'We Are Girl Scouts Too'



"Brownies" at the Kansas City Convention in Approved Attires

Labor Secretary Proposes Plan To End Union Strife

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 15 (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, proposed today creation of a 13-member commission to mediate the dispute between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor.

She suggested that each organization choose five of its "trusted and experienced representatives" who in turn would select three disinterested persons. Representatives of the labor groups, she said, should have authority to bind their organizations to adhere to any agreement the commission reached.

Miss Perkins advanced her suggestion in an address prepared for a joint celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the Order of Railway Conductors and the fiftieth anniversary of its Ladies Auxiliary.

It was the first public proposal from the Administration of a concrete method for settling rivalry between the AFL and the CIO which began three years ago.

Administration Pressure

For the past 10 days, however, there has been increasing Administration pressure for the rival labor organizations to end their fight.

President Roosevelt sent a message to the Houston, Texas, convention of the AFL, asking it not to close the door to peace with the CIO.

Subsequently, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, said the dispute was retarding economic recovery. Then Elmer Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, told the AFL convention, Oct. 13, that he, "like millions of other Americans," hoped labor would settle its internal differences.

Miss Perkins said the three disinterested persons to be on the commission should be "informed about labor matters and sympathetic to labor organization."

"Let them be persons of conciliatory, dispassionate disposition, if possible with some experience in the art of mediation," she said.

Sentiment for Peace

Along with expressions from Government officials of the desirability of an end to labor warfare, there have been indications of growing sentiment for peace within the two organizations.

Daniel Tobin, head of the AFL Teamsters Union, demanded peace in an address at Houston. There have been hints, too, that the International Ladies' Garment Workers, led by David Dubinsky, would withdraw from the CIO if the warfare continued.

State Scores Again In Earle Inquiry

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court barred Attorney General Guy K. Bard Oct. 14 for the second time from directing a grand jury investigation of campaign charges against Gov. George H. Earle and 13 others, and returned to the Dauphin County Court the question of who shall take charge of the inquiry.

The Court wrote one word—"Refused"—across Mr. Bard's petition for reargument of his appeal that he should step in as directing head of the grand jury inquiry in place of Carl B. Shelley, Dauphin County district attorney.

The Supreme Court originally ruled out Mr. Bard in a decision in Pittsburgh, Oct. 3, on the grounds that the Attorney General is an appointee of Governor Earle—one of those named in the charges of vote coercion, blackmail, and conspiracy to defraud the commonwealth.

Youths of All Nations Agree On Needs, Scout Leaders Aver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 15—Girls will be citizens, and more than 1,000 Girl Scout leaders of the Nation in Kansas City the last week have sought the most effective methods of helping them to that goal.

In general sessions, regional meetings and group discussions, the theme of the twenty-fourth annual Girl Scout convention has been "Girl Scouting and Citizenship." National officers have presented program revisions and improved methods to achieve this end. Widely known speakers outside the organization have discussed in a more general way the problems of youth and democracy.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Honorary Vice-President and a former President of the Girl Scouts, who came to the convention expecting to take no formal part, was called upon to lead the procession of national officers at the first formal convention session, Wednesday. She expressed her approval of the new trends in Scouting.

"We who are here representing the work of the last two decades," she said, "feel that the course is safe in your hands, and can look ahead to 1960 with confidence and assurance for the citizens of the future."

Capacity for Sacrifice

Indicating both the rapid growth of Scouting and the theme of the convention Mrs. William J. Macaulay of New York, Chairman of the Board of Directors, titled her report, "Half a Million Girl Scout Citizens." The report was read by Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth of Montclair, N. J., Vice-Chairman. Mrs. Macaulay, traveling in Europe was unable to obtain passage home on steamships overcrowded because of the war rumors. Her report emphasized the international character of Girl Scouting, as represented by the conference in Switzerland last summer of Girl Scout and Girl Guide executives from 26 nations.

"The amazing thing," she wrote, "was the agreement of those diverse nations. The needs of youth, we found, are everywhere the same. First, the delegates spoke of the cultural and vocational needs. Secondly, they spoke of young people's desire for three things which, superficially, seem conflicting: independence, discipline (if it is part of group control), and leadership. Finally, the world conference agreed that young people today have a tremendous capacity for sacrifice in service to a great cause."

Discrimination Needed

Mrs. Macauley warned the delegates that the girls must be taught discrimination in the acceptance of leaders and the espousal of causes.

"We must teach the girls," she said, "to look behind glamorous leaders for unchanging principles of human justice and brotherhood which are based on eternal truths. We must be realistic. We must let each girl know that behind every written and spoken word there is some motivation, selfish, personal, humanitarian. Citizens in a modern world must look for that motivation."

Dr. Grace Loucks Elliott of New York, author and psychologist, said that although there were some spots for criticism, "youth today is more mature and better equipped for living than the preceding generation." Training in citizenship and patriotism, she explained, must go beyond waving a flag or saluting the national emblem; it must include a wide program of education for citizenship such as that undertaken by the Girl Scouts.

Group meetings considered means of accomplishing that purpose, keeping in mind that the program must hold the girls' interest if they were to participate in it at all.

Senior Scouts

One favorite topic was the Senior Girl Scout work directed by Miss Allene Harder. Too many girls had been dropping out of the Scouts upon reaching high school age, she pointed out; but since adoption of the new program the first of the year, many have returned to the troops. The senior program now includes things the girls like, such as photography, interior decorating, and home-making. A white turnover collar has been added to the gray-green uniform to soften its tailored lines and make it more attractive to the girl 14 to 18 years old. Some activities have been designed to permit participation of the boy friend.

The younger girls who do not have boy friends are turning to Dad for assistance. Mrs. Katie Lee Johnson, Director for the Great Lakes region, described the formation of "Dads' Patrols" in her area. Several hundred men are assisting the Girl Scouts as members of these patrols, as council members and in other capacities. The largest "Dads' Patrol" is at Oak Park, Ill., with 125 members. Each Memorial Day the patrol goes to the Girl Scouts' camp at Three Rivers, Mich., and puts it into condition for use by the girls, scraping and painting the canoes, cleaning the recreation lodge, and pitching the tents. Each fall the dads visit the camp again, to dismantle it for winter.

Camp and Citizenship

The camp has a place in the teaching of citizenship, it was brought out in another discussion. Democratic methods which might be applied in camp were presented. Other conference groups considered the specific problems of carrying out the citizenship training in the various age groups, the Brownies, 7 to 10 years old; the Girl Scouts, 10 to 14, and the Senior Girl Scouts, 14 to 18.

Officers Elected

The delegates voted to hold the national convention biennially instead of annully, after 1939. The 1939 convention will be held in October, in Philadelphia.

Mr. Frederick H. Brooke was re-elected National President. One new national officer was chosen, Miss Eleanor Frances Edson of New York City, who will be treasurer. Miss Edson for 10 years has been in charge of the Women's Department of the Branch of the National City Bank at Park Avenue and Fifty-Seventh Street. She is Vice-President of the University Women's Club of New York City.

Goat Men Resent Calling Goats Little Kin to Lilies

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Delegates to the annual meeting of the American Goat Society, Inc., set out to break down the comic strip idea that a goat is a malodorous creature living largely on a diet of tin cans, catalogs and old automobile tires.

Dr. A. C. Dahlberg, director of dairy research at the New York state agricultural experiment station, Geneva, declared that in the last 15 years goats have reached a high place in the economic life of the Nation's barnyard animals.

Goat raising, he said, has grown from a hobby to an industry valued in the millions and employing hundreds of persons, while goat milk sells for 25 to 50 cents a quart. The delegates had goat meat as the main course for the convention banquet.

CIO to Intensify Drive to Unionize Ford Organization

DETROIT, Oct. 15 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers revealed today that it was preparing to intensify its campaign to unionize employees in all plants of the Ford Motor Company.

Ford is the only major automobile manufacturing company which has not signed a contract with the Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate.

Back before the 1937 sit-down strikes in the automotive industry Homer Martin, UAW International President, said the Union's ultimate goal was the signing of contracts with all manufacturers of motorcars, parts, and accessories.

Attempts of the Union to pass out literature outside the main Ford plant in suburban Dearborn were rebuffed, and the consequent injury of UAW members formed, in part, the basis of charges the UAW filed against the Company with the National Labor Relations Board.

A subsequent NLRB finding that the Ford Company had violated the Wagner Labor Relations Act is still in litigation.

The Union has continued to have a Ford organizing committee, but there have been few surface indications that it was pressing its drive to enroll Ford workers.

Last night, however, details of the campaign were outlined at a UAW meeting in St. Louis by Howard Thompson, Assistant Director of the UAW-General Motors negotiating committee.

Mr. Thompson said a committee has been formed to draft plans and submit them to the Union's international Executive Board. If it approves the plan, it will go before the CIO's forthcoming convention at Pittsburgh.

This announcement came less than four days after Mr. Martin made a surprise visit to the Ford executive offices and conferred with Henry and Edsel Ford and Harry Bennett, Ford personnel director.

Union employees of the Hudson Motor Car Company abandoned a plan to take a strike vote Oct. 14, and instead authorized their Executive Board to seek settlement of grievances over the discharge of three shop stewards with the managements.

The local Board was empowered to call a strike, said Tracy M. Doll, a member of the International Executive Board, but the men were told to return to work Oct. 17, the next work day, and no strike will be called without approval of the International Board.

A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

members. William Green, President of the AFL, said Mr. Lundeberg would begin an organizing campaign, and that the Federation would co-operate.

The Maritime Federation, which Mr. Green announced probably would be set up at the next meeting of the Executive Council at Miami, Fla., in January, is designed to co-ordinate and strengthen AFL organizations engaged in shipping. It will link more closely the AFL seamen, teamsters who serve the docks, longshoremen, licensed personnel on shipboard, radio telegraphers, and other skilled trades concerned. The AFL already has such departments covering the building trades, metal trades, and railway employees.

Mr. Lundeberg, who is here, said he intended to make more of an industrial union out of the new seamen's organization than had existed in the old AFL unit. Doing away with divisions between sailors, firemen, and cooks, he declared he purposed "one big seamen's union on an industrial basis."

New Methods Planned

The new AFL leader is a native of Norway, is a sailor who came to this country from Australia in 1923, and has since become a citizen.

He seems to have brought in some new methods for handling an organization of seamen, a class of workers much more difficult to organize than factory employees.

As CIO organizations already are entrenched, competition before the Seafarers' Union promises to be stiff.

Failure of former AFL tactics among the seamen may indicate that its latest experiment will have to prove its merit. However it appears a much stronger project than any hitherto undertaken by the AFL in this sector of conflict with the CIO.

Easy Stage Flight To Rumania Begun

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Alexander Papana, one of the world's foremost stunt fliers, took off from Floyd Bennett Field at 9:01 a. m. (E. S. T.) today for Miami, first leg of a flight to Bucharest, Rumania, by way of the South Atlantic. Accompanying him was Max Constant, Burbank, Calif., flier and former movie writer.

Mr. Papana estimated it would take him about a week to reach Bucharest, since he will make the trip in easy stages. He plans to hop off on the transatlantic leg at Natal, Brazil, for Dakar, French West Africa. Among the stops planned on the trip are Curaco, Paranamibo, and Tunis.

Mr. Papana, a captain in the Rumanian Royal Air Force, said he was called home by his Government. His ship is an all-metal, two-motored plane with a total loaded weight of 11,000 pounds.

Japanese Emperor Invests Envoy to U. S.

TOKYO (AP)—Emperor Hirohito on Oct. 15 invested Kensuke Horinouchi, Former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, as the new Japanese Ambassador to the United States in a ceremony at the Imperial Palace.

Mr. Horinouchi's appointment, succeeding Horisi Saito in Washington, was announced by the Foreign Office several days ago.

Tower-to-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

tiers between rebel and loyal zones; that never!" Premier Juan Negrin of Loyalist Spain addressed these words deliberately to the four powers of Munich on Friday, countering the rumored plans for more "falsified evacuations" of foreign troops. This is "bringing peace by carrier pigeons," he contemptuously said. Both sides of the Spanish civil war, waiting to see what Munich would mean to them, publicly renounced the thick rumors of mediation; and the fighting marked time.

* * *

Disillusion

The United States looked to its arms, this week. The more Washington examined the Munich Settlement, the less it felt confident of "peace for our time" on this particular basis. President Roosevelt conferred with Bernard M. Baruch who brought his word from Europe that "Hitler is looking to South America . . ." and shortly thereafter, increased arms expenditures were forecast which were little short of startling. The figure of increase mentioned by the President was $150,000,000 on Tuesday. By the end of the week, informed commentators were talking of $300,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 more—which last amount, of almost fantastic proportions, would double the present budget. The President ordered a thoroughgoing survey, designed to "show the country" exactly in whate state its armed forces stand; and until its publication in January, all plans for setting the national budget are off.

* * *

Strategists, behind the scenes, explained the chief reason for this quickened tempo. The United States, it was said, has hitherto expected Britain to do its duty, in preventing any one nation from dominating Europe and becoming powerful enough to look toward Latin America or toward an overturning in the Far East.

Therefore Britain was "the first line of defense for the Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door in China." Now, with Britain permitting Germany to expand, the Roosevelt Administration looks to its own armed guarantee.

* * *

Chaco Partition

Latin America had its Munich Settlement this week, in the name of arbitration. A new boundary was drawn through the deserts and the tangled green jungle of the Chaco, between Bolivia and Paraguay. The cartographers were the presidents of six Inter-American nations including the United States, designated by the peace machinery to end for all time the obscure issued which had caused the long drawn out Chaco war. They drew the boundary precisely where the Paraguayan troops laid down their arms after conquering some three fourths of the Gran Chaco.

To the charge that "arbitration" had recognized the fruits of war, it was replied that the new line was still 100 miles short of the oil reserves which became Paraguay's objective later in the war; that the settlement was, after all, accepted in good faith even by Bolivia, the loser; and that the fact of compromise during the slow growth of the Americas' peace machinery need not discredit the ultimate victory for peaceful settlement.

* * *

Labor Unrest

The customary and time-worn annual epithets were exchanged by John L. Lewis and William Green this week—Tin Soldier, Caesar, Machiavelli . . . "Resign." Lewis taunted the AFL head and I will do the same." "An empty gesture," Green retorted with some asperity, and the bait went untouched.

* * *

All of which maneuvering somewhat obscured several important trends in the American labor movement. The AFL at its Houston, Texas, convention displayed itself as more conservative, less politically minded, and further away from the New Deal that ever before. It renounced the labor party idea, freely criticized the new labor laws and their administration, and generally concerned itself less with militant organizing than with self-preservation.

Lewis, meanwhile, seized the occasion to announce the first full convention of the CIO for next month, and forecast an unprecedented mass organizing campaign. Labor's gains are greatest in time of prosperity, and as if to emphasize the buoyant unionizing outlook, the stock market swept on upward.

* * *

Already, as unrest flurried through the automobile industry, the CIO was in action. Sporadic strikes boosted the terms of automobile contracts. Other contracts were renewed. Mediators labored to keep pace with disputes. The United Automobile Workers, their leadership adroitly mended under Lewis' mediating influence, sought to bury factional differences in the main business of bettering the terms of work. Opinions differed as to whether this meant an influence for stability or militancy in this leading American industry.

* * *

Incredulous, uncomprehending, the press services reported the automobile sensation of the year, Homer Martin, Automobile Workers' head, met with Henry Ford and had a chat. New model labor relations?

N. Y. Towboat Strike May Tie Up Harbor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Towboat employees employed on about 300 boats in New York Harbor are on strike today following refusal of the owners of the vessels to grant a wage increase of about $1 a day. The strike became effective at midnight last night and is seen in shipping quarters as threatening to tie up at least 25 passenger and freight vessels scheduled to arrive or leave this port today.

The union, estimated at nearly 2,500 strong, embraces all types of workmen employed on towboats. Shipping men said it controlled the trade to an extent that would make it impossible for coal, oil, sand, building material, gravel and other matter to move in the port. The strike, they added, also means the withdrawal of tugboats essential to helping big passenger and freight vessels to their piers or from piers to the bay.

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You can easily introduce new color, warmth and perspective into a room by the judicious use of mirrors. And they are such an inexpensive form of decoration! See the new mirror fashions at stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Notes on a Japanese Train

TODAY we are on our way to Matsushima—that incredibly beautiful place of blue sea and wind-twisted pine trees. The early summer heat has descended swiftly on Tokyo. Even the dappled shade of the *budo* vine brought no sense of coolness to our garden; and so we are going north along the coast. We are traveling indolently, carelessly, by the slowest and readiest transportation afforded by the Japanese railways. We do not need sleek suave trains. We want to relax, to take the heat stoically and easily as the Japanese do. The air is hot and stifling in the train. It comes up in waves and beats about us. The light shimmers before our eyes.

* * *

BEHIND US LIES the pandemonium of the station. Loudspeakers blaring, babies crying. Children eagerly clutching at hurrying parents. Piles of bags and hampers and knobby bundles wrapped in bright-colored *furoshiki*, those silken kerchiefs so indispensable to Japanese of all ages. Bands of pilgrims, carrying banners and wearing colored streamers round their necks, proclaiming their residence and destination. Geisha, looking demurely provocative and a little coy beneath the stiff volutes of their hair, bright spots of color amidst the soberly dressed crowd. Coolies trotting here, there, and everywhere beneath enormous loads. Groups of school children in the simple little uniforms which make all Japanese children equal, once they are within school walls. The sharp, shrill note of the starters' whistles.

* * *

ACROSS THE WAY sit a bride and groom, completely surrounded by going-away presents amongst which the little bride looks like one more pretty gift. An amber comb is set in her carefully waved hair. Her kimono is a delicious thing, shading softly from palest cream color to a dusky, woodsy rose. Her *obi* is magnificent, so stiff with metal that the butterfly bow in which it is tied seems nothing short of the work of an artist. Her small face is chalk-white with liquid powder and a dab of rouge blooms on each plump cheek. A capacious purse is tucked in the front of her kimono, just above the *obi*; and from it she deals out sparing tips to the porters who have carried their things—proud in her new responsibility as comptroller of the family exchequer. On her hand is a blaze of new rings, the contemplation of which affords her a great deal of secret, shy pleasure.

* * *

THE SUN BEATS HOTLY against the drawn window shades.

Ahead are a young mother and father, with three small children. The mother has lapsed tranquilly into sleep, cradling the baby in an experienced arm. Uncomplainingly the father tends the other boy and girl. They are tremendously interested in us and we carry on an animated, if sporadic, conversation. Often they are quite as much at a loss over our halting Japanese as we are over their baby-talk. It is all going smoothly, however, until small brother awakes. He studies the situation for a moment through sleep-heavy eyes and then decides that it is time he exerted his charms. Since he looks like a chunky doll come to life, his charms are not easy to overlook. He is so unstinting in showing them off that a definite rivalry for our attention is developing between him and his brother. It includes, among other things, the continuous offering of sticky morsels of edibles which it is impossible to refuse.

The first cool breeze is stirring softly through the dim car.

A truly magnificent Japanese occupies the end section of the coach. He is tall and has awe-inspiring mustaches which are waxed to a fine point. His bearing is that of unapproachable eminence, and the silks of which his costume is made are unobtrusively rich. The bags about him bear the labels of many lands and the books piled beside him are in three languages.

Near him sits a group of young naval officers in uniforms which gleam with gold braid. Their shoes rest in the aisle before them and they sit on tucked-up heels while they discuss a fat volume in German on the theory of military tactics.

* * *

THE WHEELS CLICK over the shining rails. Mountains rear up mist-crowned heads. Cascades make feathery plumes through tree-choked gorges.

Across from us sits a poet. He could be nothing else. Long-haired, exquisite, with a skin like ivory, his sensitive hands move slowly and gently in his lap. His manner is aloof, slightly arrogant, as becomes a poet and a scholar; but his *hakama* is frayed and his *haori* threadbare. At one of the stations, he bought the cheapest of the box lunches the vendors proffered and a tiny pot of tea. Very carefully he ate only a small part of the contents of the box and put the rest away.

Dusk begins to touch the hilltops. Roofs blur indistinctly, merging into one shadow with the trees.

* * *

GAZING STILLY THROUGH the window is a very old woman. Her face is browned by the sun of many summers and her back is bent with heavy toil. From time to time, as the young officers pass through the car, she withdraws her eyes from the window to acknowledge their greeting. She has a son whom they all seem to know and admire intensely. The pride and joy which illumine her gentle face are almost blinding. When the young men have passed, she goes back to the happy contemplation of the countryside.

Twilight and the cool of the northern evening creep down over the mountains and the villages and into the puffing, lingering train. Tidal rivers stretch eager fingers inland. Bays shine silver in the softening light. Lanterns bob along the road and paper walls glow opalescent through the woods. Matsushima lies just ahead.

THEDIA COX KENYON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILL POND: *A Photograph by F. Earl Williams*

Under the Baton Of Toscanini

TOSCANINI is the one living conductor whom every single member of the orchestra approves.

Under Toscanini, orchestral playing becomes a different art. He stimulates his men, refreshes their minds; and music that has become stale is revived in all its pristine beauty. Rehearsals are looked forward to. There is never a moment of dullness—everything is far too concentrated and vital—nor is there any vain repetition. . . .

After a stiff piece of detailed rehearsing Toscanini will say, "Non va male! Bitte da capo, from the beginning." Such a demand from a boring conductor might bring a groan from the orchestra, which would suspect that the repetition was merely to afford him personal pleasure, or even just to fill up time. But with Toscanini there is no wasting a moment. Rehearsals finish as soon as he feels there is no more to be done. He is never satisfied, but he seems to have an exact picture of the utmost any orchestra can achieve. His continual striving for perfection is felt to apply to himself rather than to spring from dissatisfaction with the orchestra. If he cannot please himself he does not allow the players to feel they are to blame. . . .

A peculiar characteristic of his genius is his profound unawareness of the audience. The presence or absence of listeners makes not the slightest difference to his performance. . . . His modest, deprecatory gesture after the concert, sharing the honours with the orchestra, is utterly natural. Whatever the ovation, having appeared once or twice in an increasing tumult, he whispers to the principal first violin to lead the orchestra from the platform—and that's the end.—BERNARD SHORE, in "The Orchestra Speaks." (London and New York: Longmans, Green.)

THIS is a quiet place, for the mill is still;
The water runs no longer upon the wheel,
Sliding and dripping as the stream plashes over the sill,
And the sunlight catches the drops there. I can feel
That is all gone now. Cattails stand in the sedge
Looking down drowsily at the water. "Here
It is quiet," they say, although beyond in the hedge
A few late birds or sparrows are chirping. Queer
I should stand and listen, and look at nothing but this—
A pool with yellow stalks, and a sky above
As blue as September. Nothing of course amiss,
But the wheel is stopped and the pond lies quiet and still,
And the pond is of little use perhaps, without the mill.

A. J. S.

To Birmingham On Business

ONCE a week my father would go to Birmingham and sometimes took me with him. There he would go and transact his business on the Exchange. Hundreds of men talking about affairs of which I knew nothing. He told me they were coal merchants, colliery owners, ironmasters from the Black Country. Although I enjoyed those train journeys to Birmingham, I had one ride there which made them appear tame and uninteresting. That ride was occasioned by the fact that my father decided to buy some sheep to consume the surplus grass in the meadows. The friendly farmer suggested that old Radbourne, his shepherd and cowman, should take the hay wagon to Birmingham Castle Market and select a quantity of the right type and breed. As Radbourne said, he "knowed all about sheep and cattle and sich like." I was allowed a day from school to go with Radbourne and rose at daybreak, helped to harness the horse Merry to a long, lumbering hay wagon with four heavy yellow wheels and high rails round the sides. The wagon was littered with straw. . . . I was allowed to drive and, gathering up the reins, off we started at early dawn, rumbling down the lane, through the village, past the Toll Gate, toward the turnpike road which, for fifteen miles, ran through open country to Birmingham. Old Radbourne had been a fixture all his life in that village and "knowed most of the inhabitants for miles around," and as we passed where men were working Radbourne would salute them. . . .

We had left the village far behind and I was on new ground, but could still trace the outline of the old tower of our village church on the hill, fading in the distance. . . . Midday we halted at a wayside inn. . . . The room we entered was a fairly large one, with a low ceiling, supported by black oak rafters, upon which hung a ham in a linen cover, a gun, dogwhip, a hunting-crop, and old-fashioned pewters. There was a small window, with diamond-shaped panes, at the back of the recess, which contained flowers and ferns in pots. The stone floor was sanded, in the centre stood a long oak table, oak settees were set in the walls; and an immense fireplace, alongside of which were the ingle-nook seats. On entering the room it impressed me as being delightfully cool. There were a few oak chairs and a tall grandfather clock stood in the corner, and in another corner a small table, upon which stood a glass case enclosing a large fish with glassy eyes. The walls were adorned with pictures of prize cattle, photos of the squire, gamekeepers, . . . hunters and shire horses. . . . The landlord was a big jovial man, with a partly bald head, sandy, with side whiskers to match, whilst his chin and top lip were shaven. His waistcoat was mustard colour, with big gilt buttons. He sported a huge pin in his tie, the shape of a horseshoe. He greeted old Radbourne with a cheery "Marnin'" and a smile. . . .

It was a glorious day in May. The hedgerows in their new green rose high on either side of us, the bluebells were out in their full, lambs were in the fields, the crops were just peeping through, here and there a young colt, on long spindle-like legs, with a look of wonder in its large eyes, standing beside its seventeen-hands shire dam, who raised her head to watch us as we passed. Only two sounds to be heard, the soaring of the larks as they rose and the rumble of our old hay wagon on its big yellow wheels. The road before us lay through a pleasant stretch of countryside. Even old Radbourne "was in foreign parts."—From "Specks on the Dusty Road," by F. J. RYLAND. (Birmingham, England: Cornish Brothers.)

Werken en Aanbidden

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

EEN van de noodzakelijkste dingen in ons bestaan is de waarde te leeren beseffen van ware aanbidding en te leeren eenigen tijd te midden van onze dagelijksche werkzaamheden te nemen om ons te verdiepen in de groote, geestelijke bestaansfeiten en deze te allen tijde in toepassing te brengen.

Niet alleen in ons drukke, hedendaagsche leven schijnt dit moeilijk, maar door alle eewen heen, ook in eenvoudiger tijden dan die wij nu beleven, zal dit waarschijnlijk eenige geestelijke inspanning hebben vereischt. Eeuwen geleden toen Christus Jezus in het huis vertoefde van vrienden te Bethanië, wees hij reeds op het belang, ook in betrekkelijken zin, van werk en aanbidding. Tot de bezorgde Martha, die „zeer bezig [was] met veel dienen" sprak hij vol liefde: „Martha, Martha, gij bekommert en ontrust u over vele dingen, maar één ding is noodig; doch Maria heeft het goede deel uitgekozen, hetwelk van haar niet zal weggenomen worden" (Lukas 10:41, 42).

Ook tegen Martha heeft Jezus die wondervolle verklaring van de geestelijke waarheid afgelegd (Joh. 11:25): „Ik ben de opstanding en het leven; die in mij gelooft, zal leven al ware hij ook gestorven." En toen zag zij, dat haar broeder Lazarus uit de dooden opgewekt werd door de macht van den Christus, de macht van Waarheid. Zou daarna voor Martha het leven ooit hetzelfde zijn geweest als daarvoor? Had zij geleerd te aanbidden zoowel als te dienen? Had zij, evenals de Meester, geleerd, dat zij, om te kunnen dienen, den tijd moest nemen om te bidden?

In de beschrijving van het leven van Christus Jezus, ons in de Evangeliën gegeven, lezen wij hoe menigmaal Jezus zich alleen in de bergen terugtrok om te bidden. Bekleed met de kracht van zijn gemeenschap-oefenen met den Vader, daalde hij af van de berghellingen en genas hij de scharen, stilde de luide beroering van het sterfelijk gemoed en wekte de dooden op. In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (blz. 12) beschrijft Mary Baker Eddy zijn „ootmoedige gebeden" als „diepe en gewetensgetrouwe betuigingen . . . van Waarheid—van 's menschen gelijkenis aan God en 's menschen eenheid met Waarheid en Liefde."

Indien het voor Christus Jezus, die zoo dicht bij God was, dat hij de werken Gods vermocht te werken, noodig was tijd te nemen om rustig de geestelijke waarheden te beschouwen en om te aanbidden, tijd om zijn Vader te verheerlijken, hoe veel te meer hebben wij, met onze beperktere visie, dit van noode! Misschien moet ons niet alleen de waarde van het gebed voor ons dagelijksch leven duidelijk worden, doch moeten wij ook de macht van het ware gebed leeren begrijpen. Toen Jezus' discipelen zagen, dat vele van zijn machtige werken volbracht werden na een nacht, in gebed doorgebracht, vroegen zij hem, hun te leeren bidden, en gaf hun Meester aan hen en aan de geheele wereld het wondere gebed van erkenning, dat wij het Gebed des Heeren noemen.

Dit gebed is een uitspreken van 's menschen één-zijn met God, van de noodzaak deze eenheid te beseffen en van Gods vermogen in iederen menschelijken nood te voorzien. Op bladzijden 16 en 17 van *Science and Health* heeft Mrs. Eddy ons gegeven wat zij als „den geestelijken zin van het Gebed des Heeren" beschouwt. Dit gebed met de geestelijke verklaring er van, ons in het Christian Science leerboek gegeven, wordt in alle Christian Science Zondagsdiensten gebruikt en is voor allen, die het bestudeeren, een voortdurende aanmaning om te streven naar een beter begrijpen en toepassen van de eeuwige waarheid, daarin vervat.

Indien wij een of ander onderwerp bestudeeren, bijv. muziek, of wiskunde, of het huishouden, hetzij met het doel in ons levensonderhoud te voorzien, hetzij alleen voor het genoegen, dat zulk een studie ons schenkt, dan is het noodig bij onze studie de een of andere methode of leiddraad te volgen. Dit is evenzeer noodzakelijk bij ons streven om de geestelijke waarheid te leeren verstaan. Gelijk een geurende bloementuin, moeten onze geestelijke verlangens om goedheid, schoonheid en waarheid beter te leeren kennen voortdurend van water voorzien en van onkruid gezuiverd worden. Het menschelijk gemoed met zijn zucht naar opwinding, zijn agressief optreden, zijn gevoel van haast en spanning of van luiheid en traagheid, stelt zich niet gereedelijk open voor rust en nadenken. Wij moeten ons denken in de rechte lijn houden, het door juiste gedachten beheerschen, in plaats van het te laten beheerschen door gedachten van verwarring, angst, persoonlijke verantwoordelijkheid en dergelijke.

In de *Manual of The Mother Church* [Kerkhandleiding] (Art. VIII, Sect. 4), heeft Mrs. Eddy een „Dagelijksch Gebed" gegeven, dat iedereen, die het gebruikt, zal helpen zijn denken in de rechte lijn te houden. Het luidt als volgt: „‚Uw koninkrijk kome'; laat de heerschappij van goddelijke Waarheid, Leven en Liefde in mij gevestigd zijn en uit mij alle zonde weren; en moge Uw Woord de genegenheden van het geheele menschdom verrijken en iedereen besturen." Wij kunnen dit gebed den geheelen dag door gebruiken, zelfs in een druk kantoor of in een volle straat, en indien onze pogingen om het te begrijpen en te gebruiken eerlijk zijn, zal het ons een verdiept begrip brengen van ware aanbidding.

De bezige moeder, wier dag zóó in beslag genomen wordt door liefdewerken, dat er geen tijd schijnt te zijn voor haarzelf, moet onthouden, dat de liefdevolle Vader-Moeder evenzeer voor haar zorgt als voor haar kleintjes en dat Hij eischt, dat eenige tijd gegeven zal worden aan gebed en dankzegging. Het is voor haar noodig zich krachtig en vrij te houden door een voller begrijpen te gewinnen van den liefdevollen Herder, dien zij moet leeren gehoorzamen om haar kinderen gehoorzaamheid te kunnen bijbrengen.

Te midden van het dagelijksch jachten van een agressieven handelsgeest, van concurrentie en rumoer, is het voor den zakenman noodig zijn oogen op te heffen naar de bergen en de immer-tegenwoordigheid te gedenken van het almachtige goede. Het aankweeken van onzen geestelijken zin vraagt voortdurend geloof en geduld, doch op geen anderen weg vindt ons streven zulk een volkomen bevredigende belooning.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Cape Cod Autumn

THE Cape's singular autumnal beauty is due partly to the lowness and thickness of the shrubbery. The little oaks are crimson. The berry bushes burn like scarlet flame along the ground. And the sea grows bluer every day.

I have loved the mountains in October, and raised my eyes to the hills. I have ridden through flaming forests of oaks and hemlocks and golden birches. And wherever I am, I think I have never seen autumn so lovely. But October on the Cape is like nothing else I know—and this is because its beauty is spread like a rug. The blueberry is ruby, and the bayberry is garnet. The little pitch pines are emerald, and the plum is amber. And nothing is brilliant against the sky, but stretched like colors on a loom—the loveliest, gayest loom in the world.—From "And This Is Cape Cod," by ELEANOR EARLY. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Work and Worship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the greatest necessities of our existence is to learn the value of true worship, to learn to take some time in the day's activities for dwelling on the great spiritual facts of being, and to practice them at all times.

Not only in our busy modern life does this seem difficult to do, but probably all down the ages, even in simpler times than ours, it has required some spiritual effort. Many centuries ago, while visiting the home of friends in Bethany, Christ Jesus pointed out the relative importance of work and worship. To the anxious Martha, who was "cumbered about much serving," he lovingly said (Luke 10:41, 42), "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things: but one thing is needful: and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her."

It was also to Martha that Christ Jesus made that wondrous declaration of spiritual truth (John 11:25), "I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." And then she saw her brother Lazarus raised from the dead through the power of the Christ, Truth. Could life ever again have been the same to Martha? Did she learn how to worship as well as to serve? Did she learn, as did her Master, that in order to serve she must take time to pray?

In the record of the life of Christ Jesus, as given in the Gospels, we read of how often he went up into the mountains alone to pray. Clad in the strength of his communion with the Father, he came down from the mountainside and healed the multitude, subdued the noisy tumult of mortal mind, and raised the dead. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 12), Mary Baker Eddy speaks of his "humble prayers" as "deep and conscientious protests of Truth,—of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love."

If Christ Jesus, who was so near to God that he was able to work the works of God, needed to take time for quiet contemplation of spiritual truths and worship, time to glorify his Father, how much more do we of lesser vision need to do so! Perhaps we need to awaken not only to the value of prayer in our daily life, but also to the need of understanding the might of true prayer. When the disciples of Jesus saw that he accomplished many of his mighty works after a night spent in prayer, they asked him to teach them how to pray, and their Master gave to them and to the whole world that marvelous prayer of affirmation which we call the Lord's Prayer.

This prayer is an expression of man's unity with God, of our need to realize this unity, and of God's ability to meet every human need. On pages 16 and 17 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has given what she understands to be "the spiritual sense of the Lord's Prayer." This prayer with its spiritual interpretation, as given in the Christian Science textbook, is used in all Christian Science Sunday services, and is a continual reminder to its students to strive for a deeper understanding and utilization of its eternal truth.

If we are studying any subject such as music, or mathematics, or homemaking, whether for the purpose of gaining our livelihood or merely for the pleasure we derive from such study, it is necessary to have some method or direction to our studies. This is just as necessary in our efforts to learn spiritual truth. Like a fragrant flower garden, our spiritual desires to know more of goodness and beauty and truth must be kept well watered and free from weeds. The human mind with its love of excitement, its aggressive activity, its sense of hurry and strain, or laziness and apathy, does not willingly make place for quietness and contemplation. We need to discipline our thinking, control it with right thoughts, instead of allowing it to be controlled by thoughts of confusion, anxiety, personal responsibility, and such like.

In the Manual of The Mother Church (Art. VIII, Sect. 4), Mrs. Eddy has given a "Daily Prayer" which will aid all who use it to discipline their thinking. It is this: "'Thy kingdom come;' let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" We can use this prayer all through the day, even in a busy office or on a crowded street, and if we are honest in our endeavors to understand and use it, it will reveal to us a deeper comprehension of true worship.

The busy mother who finds her day so full of loving tasks that there seems to be no time for herself needs to remember that the loving Father-Mother is caring for her as well as her little ones, and that He demands that some time be set apart for prayer and praise. She needs to keep herself strong and free by gaining a fuller understanding of the loving Shepherd whom she must learn to obey if she is to teach her children obedience.

The business man in the daily whirl of aggressive commercialism, competition, and noise, needs to lift his eyes unto the hills and remember the ever-presence of omnipotent good. It requires unceasing faith and patience to cultivate our spiritual sense, but in no other path of endeavor are the rewards so utterly satisfying.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

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Polo

While field-boys smooth the broken ground,
The great crowd is a restless surf,
And ponies sleek as lacquered toys
Make a light thunder down the turf.
Grave as a general on his bay,
The umpire stalks with solemn poise.

Then in a sudden scamper of hoofs,
The players charge with swift direction.
Two riders race now, knee and knee,
The good shot's graceful white inflection
Brings a great shout—the goal flag flares.
The stadium is a thunderous sea.

DOROTHY BERRY HUGHES

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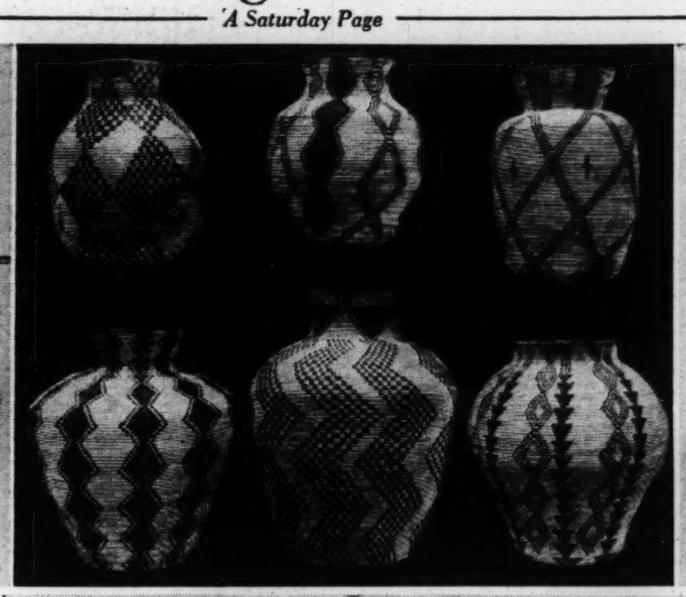
Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

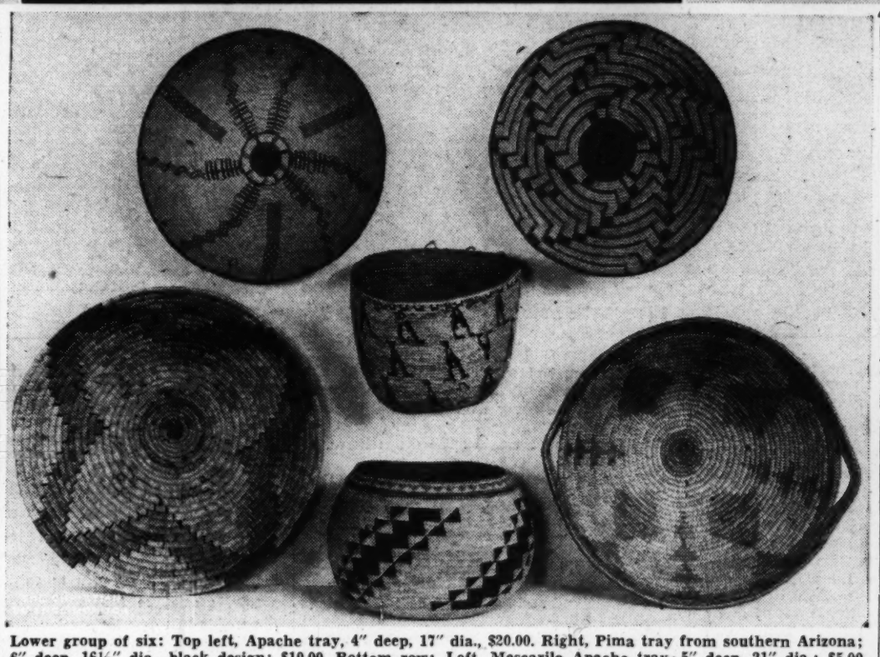
A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts



Courtesy American Art-Anderson Galleries and the American Museum of Natural History, New York

An extraordinary collection of American Indian handiwork in baskets and blankets was dispersed some months ago at a sale held at the American Art-Anderson Galleries in New York. Numerous tribes were represented by the basketry, some of which is pictured here with notations of prices brought. . . . In the top row of the above group, the first is Washo make, from southwestern Nevada, 9″ dia., black design; sold for $17.50. The next is Piute, red and black pattern, with cover, selling for $12.50. The next is also Washo, 8″ dia., in red and black with black arrows; $17.50. . . . In the lower row are a Piute basketry jar, 8½″ dia., in black and red, that went for $45.00; a covered Karok of same size, with design of black maidenhair fern stems and yellow quills; $75.00; last, Washo work, lizard design, selling for $22.50



Lower group of six: Top left, Apache tray, 4″ deep, 17″ dia., $20.00. Right, Pima tray from southern Arizona; 6″ deep, 16½″ dia., black design; $10.00. Bottom row: Left, Mescarilo Apache tray, 5″ deep, 21″ dia.; $5.00 Middle, by Pit River Indians, pattern in fern stems; 10½″ dia., $32.50. Right, Jicarilla Apache; 19″ dia., 8″ deep, $30.00. At the center here is a Fraser River basket 11½″ dia., decorated with figures in black and having buckskin loops, that brought $12.50

The top center group shows types made by San Carlos Apaches, not in the sale but exhibited at the American Museum of Natural History, New York

In the above group are six items, as follows: Top row, left, right, and lower right, old Maidu examples from northern California, 13″ to 18″ diameter, selling respectively for $27.50, $20.00, and $22.50. At top center is a 25″ tray by Klamath tribe of the California-Oregon region; this brought $10.00. . . . At the lower left is a basket in red and black by the Tulares of central California; $15.00. The next, decorated with animals, is 20″ dia., came from the Chilcotin tribe, and sold for $25.00

Hartford's Antique Shops

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Hartford

What Charles Street is to Boston as an antiques market, and what East 57th Street and Lexington Avenue are to New York, so short Mulberry Street is coming to be for Hartford, Connecticut's capital. Of course, not all the shops are here, and it may be that the owners of those elsewhere might say that some of the best are on other streets. Yet there's no denying that to this single block is where most residents will turn first, for old-time home furnishings, books and stamps.

This short street runs from the mid-city Bushnell park to Main Street, lined by banks and insurance business and the largest stores, and punctuated by the old State House and the early art museum. So Mulberry Street is centrally situated. Nearest Main Street is The Hobby Shop, at number thirty, where only two hobbies are catered to, old books and postage stamps. At 38, however, one finds only old books, and as neatly displayed as one could desire. It is a small shop as are most of those on this side, but Mr. Johnson apparently regards his stock as if it were a home library, arranged with equal care and cleanliness.

Dealers in antiques find that nowadays most buyers are looking for articles priced under ten dollars; or better yet, under five. Since hardly anything in furniture costs so little, glass and china things have appeared by the thousands on shop tables, obliging modest collecting desire and making business for sellers.

Attic Treasures at number forty shows these wares in a spacious arrangement, colored glass enlivening the place and a fair portion being in a more expensive class. Mrs. Spencer at 54 has similar stock at her sign reading Old Curiosity Shop. The top ranking item noticed here was a pair of millefiori bottles with the same intricate pattern in the thick globular base and in the bulbous stopper. The fifty dollars price mark set the pair quite apart from their fellows here, and might be a figure suited to their beauty and scarcity. Whether "Sandwich" or not, attractions are the same.

There are but two shops on the other side of Mulberry Street, but they are much larger ones, where furniture dominates. Willard's is at 39, the owners being auctioneers and appraisers also. These branches of a business are natural ones, each aiding the others effectively in keeping on the floor numerous examples of the fine early cabinet-work credited to this state. A maple highboy of notably nice proportions and unique carving was noticed this week, and a very early maple and pine table with knob-turned legs. Another was all of maple, with Dutch feet, the thin top cut in bold and pleasing curved outlines. Bushnell Auction Rooms are of similar type, with possibly less emphasis on the auction activities.

Old Craft Standards

To supplement sellers there must be expert repairers of antique furniture, and Mulberry Street has one—at 59—Abe Vineck, who also buys and sells in a modest way. It is sometimes amazing to find what a transformation such an old-school craftsman accomplishes by his patience and skill, when bringing back to its first condition a valuable piece of the 1700's. Even if the time spent calls for charges that make one wince, they may be justified by the intrinsic merit of the chest, chair or table. But this expense should be incurred with caution, as first cost plus repairs may amount to more than a sound duplicate of equal antique quality would cost.

Top-notch cabinet work, in the traditional manner and styles, has been for many years a recognized adjunct of Hartford's business in antiques, the name Nathan Margolis standing for much of its best work. At 28 High Street the business he began is still carried on. Will D. Lockwood's shop is at 621 Albany Ave., a thoroughfare on which there were several dealers ten to twenty years ago, but now gone.

One of the most widely known was Sam Wenick, whose stock might have been as large as that of all Hartford's present dealers combined. "In the rough" was true of those things, coming from several states and priced at figures that now seem very low. Reminder of the place is a handsome cherry chest of drawers with finely formed bracket feet, that I bought from him in 1915 at $20, chiefly for its brasses which were wanted for an even better but smaller bureau. Half the price was for the brasses.

At 1407 Main Street, where Albany Avenue starts, is a former four-family building carrying the sign Daniel Webster Galleries. Looking about the first floor one gets the impression enough is right there to fill the building if the stock had usual arrangement. Jewelry, glass, china, copper, brass and iron articles, are there, crowded on floor and walls.

Stock, Not Business, Suspended

Most bewildering of all is the number that are hung from the ceiling in groups, several on the same wire or fastened to the same band of strong cloth, often concealing one another. Books are on three floors above, but not those alone. They share space with such things as a blacksmith's bellows several feet long; high-wheel bicycle, baby carriage of the 1860's; horses from a merry-go-round; ox-yokes.

The Four Seasons shop is at 8 Trumbull Street and the well stocked Olde Trading Post is on no frontier, but near the Capitol, facing the park.

Here desirable articles are piled on one another in a deep and narrow shop, in the way common 25 years ago, when goods were plenty with all dealers. There was allurement in those shops of the nineteen-'teens, with their careless stacks of Windsor chairs, little tables, desks and bureaus, left as if they had been tossed carelessly from the trucks of the pickers, at the end of a week's trip up-country. One might think he was himself discovering treasures of an unaware owner, as one scanned each item appraisingly, and perhaps bought a thing or two. Now, only suggestions of such stocks are met, as in this Elm Street "Trading Post."

If collecting Colonial furniture did not start in Hartford, as there is evidence it did, certainly a few Hartford men were pioneers in it in late 1870's. Lyon published his Furniture of Colonial Times in 1891, the first book on the subject and still deeply respected. Of the few immediately following him, Mr. Henry W. Erving is still active in banking, with his eminently valuable collection intact in his home. Though he might word it more graciously, his memory covers the rise and summit and decline of furniture collecting in America, measured by purchases from original sources.

Now it is a matter of re-grouping so far as large accumulations are concerned, by acquiring from this and that collection as it is broken up for one reason or another. New and important assemblings formed in this manner will continue to be possible, for those wise in experience say that the average "life" of a collection, is about 20 years, between the owner's assembling and its dispersal.

American Indian Basketry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before the white man came to America, the art of basketry was a common native industry, fulfilling many needs in daily life. In certain localities on the west coast, basketry served the common function of pottery. With pitch from pine trees it was made water tight. Basketry became one of three crafts in which the American Indian excelled: blanket weaving, in which the Navajos were particularly skilled; pottery making, the craft of the Hopis, and basketry, for which the Pimas are particularly noted. Blanket making by Navajo is a comparatively recent industry, developed ingeniously by this tribe after the Spaniards brought sheep to the New World and after the Navajos borrowed the idea of the loom from the Pueblos. It progressed under outside encouragement—trade with strangers who appreciated the brightly patterned textiles.

An Ancient Art

But basketry had for unrecorded centuries served native purposes, both practical and sacred. No outsider was needed to stimulate this craft. The agricultural tribes needed baskets for collecting and storing grain, and there were many other uses to which they could be put in the household, even to cradling the baby. And there were tribal ceremonies for which baskets were used, somewhat as bowls and goblets, plates and urns have been used elsewhere in the world in connection with ritual.

The materials for basketry were gathered in the nearby countryside—twigs and fibre and grass and roots. They were treated and selected by women who were the basket-makers of the tribe and who handed on the tradition from one generation to another. There were two ways of making baskets. One, the coiled basket, had for a foundation a continuous spiral of fiber which was bound or sewn as the coils were wound round after round. The other method was the woven basket which carries out the principle of the interlacing of strands, as in most textiles.

Once the Indian women had made practical containers, for grains and other things, gradually they refined the patterns, and modified the shapes, to make them as pleasing to the eye as they were useful in their purpose. Shape, texture and ornament came to embody ideas of tribal life and temperament just as any traditional handicraft responds to the character of life and environment.

Symbolism In Designs

But one cannot always be certain of the significance of these signs and symbols. Sometimes the weaver's pattern may have held no consciously implied meaning, but simply followed a certain form because it was appealing to the eye. In any event, the outsider who sees the motives may enjoy the patterns in a purely detached and artistic way, without being concerned with their obscure meanings. Designs on baskets seem in a generalized and patterned way to take the form of zig-zags, checker-board, lozenges, butterflies, wings, turtle backs, frets, squash blossoms, etc. It is apparent that the inspiration or suggestion of such ideas comes from nature observed nearby.

It is interesting to find that the basket-weaver did not follow a sketched or prepared design, but that she worked on as though the material dictated the idea, improvising. The particular beauty of American Indian basketry lies in its authentic character, in retaining the native qualities of the material and incorporating motives which seem virtually to grow out of it. There is a suitableness of design to material, of material to use. One compares these baskets with primitive pottery, in which also motives are inspired by nature and adapted appropriately to the material.

The tribeswomen were the artists. Not all of them possessed the skill, nor did all of them practice this highly useful craft. Woven into these vessels is the quality of a temperament which was both patient and aware, for unimaginative persons cannot devise such vigorous and exhilarating forms. These are the inexplicable qualities in an art which proves a constant source of interest and gratification.

Although the baskets are not needed by people in everyday life of today, outside the tribe, we delight in them because they contain those enviable features of dynamics and universality which characterize all works of art worthy of the name. In our homes we may set them alongside miniatures of Persia, paintings of Europe, textiles of Peru, sculpture of antiquity and consider that they are in appropriate company. The time is at hand when we must drop the designation "primitive" from such inspired and superbly wrought handiwork.

Dorothy Adlow

Editor's Note: Although those who sell Indian baskets are very likely to offer well-imagined stories for explaining the designs that makers used, it appears that Miss Adlow's opinion as expressed here is endorsed by highest American authority.

A member of the staff of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University states that his opinion, which he says is shared by all those who have studied the matter of designs in basket weaving, is that there is no significance in the pattern variations.

He adds, "Except for the occasional introduction of a naturalistic subject, as illustrated by the goat on the upper left hand basket, . . . the patterns represent only the working out of various conventionalized designs."

Home Building in Germany

II

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

The Government of the Third Reich has taken up with the utmost earnestness the housing of families of field and factory workers who are in receipt of regular wages. At the same time, it is devoting very great attention to the problem of providing suitable dwelling accommodation for home-workers, and for so-called settlers.

Some 600,000 persons are employed today in Germany in producing numberless small articles that cannot easily be manufactured by machinery, and the Labor Ministry has set itself the task of ensuring proper modern homes to this class of worker. As they live generally in country districts, the Ministry endeavors to provide for them detached houses such as are built for settlers. Among the latter are men severely disabled in the war, workers in local factories, employees in shops, warehouses, and in the offices of commercial undertakings.

The Ministry aims not only at providing house room, but it pursues a carefully thought out educative policy, in that it practically insists that the "settlers" shall earn part of their sustenance by working in their gardens, and that they shall all take a part or an interest in the management of the general affairs of the "settlement." The authorities have also in mind the increased possibility to marry that is offered by the prospect of obtaining a state-aided house.

Such houses cost about RM. 6,000 ($2,400), the Labor Ministry refusing to permit the expenditure of more than one-fifth of the occupants' income on mortgage interest and amortization of a 50 per cent loan. If the "settler" needs further financial help, he has to appeal to the private capital market, though the Labor Ministry ensures that he is not imposed upon.

Another type of house is being erected in large numbers in many parts of Germany. This is for indoor employees who earn more than those in whose housing accommodation the Labor Ministry is more directly interested. The houses are built for this class by an organization under strict governmental control, and special wishes of the future owner are taken into consideration.

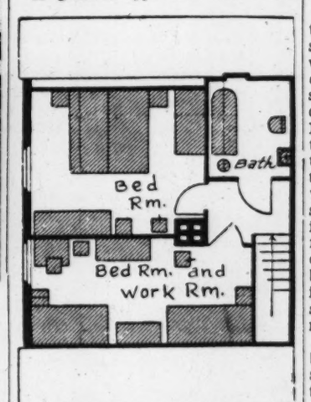
A general type has two rooms and a kitchen on the ground floor, and two bedrooms and a bathroom on the upper floor. Each has a roomy verandah or terrace at the back, a garden and a good cellar. The downstairs rooms have each a floor surface of about 19 square yards. The cost of such a house, including the land and the share of road expenses, is about RM. 13,000 ($5,200).

For each house the Reichs-Versicherungs-Anstalt für Angestellte (Reich Insurance Organization for Employees) grants a first mortgage for RM. 5,400 ($2,160) at four and a half per cent, and a second mortgage for RM. 3,700 ($1,480) at five per cent per annum. Amortization is in both cases at the rate of one per cent per annum. The rest of the RM. 13,000 has to be found by the owner himself.

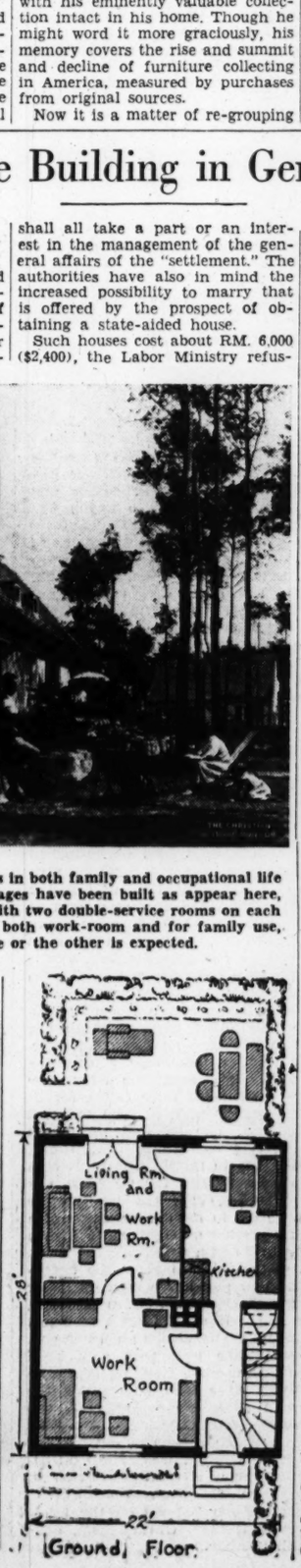
The contribution to be made each month to the insurance organization by the owner of the house is RM. 62.73 in the first four years; RM. 47.73 in the following six years; and RM. 43.56 in the eleventh and succeeding years until the debt is paid off. About 20,000 of these houses have already been built and occupied in about 350 German towns.

Gagfah, Berlin

Designed for the greatest usefulness in both family and occupational life of home workers, about 20,000 cottages have been built as appear here, in numerous German cities. . . . With two double-service rooms on each floor, the plans show furniture for both work-room and for family use, although a choice of one or the other is expected.



Bedroom Floor



Ground Floor

A Current Showing

New York

The Decorators' Club is showing nurseries de luxe. Individualized furniture has been made by Childhood, Inc., and to enhance the graining of the wood special dyes are used. The color scheme is a creamy ground with blue and white decorations. Mary and her Little Lamb preside over the sleeping-room pieces and on co-ordinated wall papers, draperies and coverlets by Robinson and Barber, the same school-going enthusiasts prance, heads in the clouds as becomes true scholars. Moreover a contemplative lamb, modeled of Turkish toweling by Mme Lenci, of ceramics fame, surveys the children's world from the top of a chest. On the soft, woolly sward of hooked rugs by Miss Morris, the citizens of Mother Goose's antic realm stroll about performing their world-famous activities.

The furniture is ingeniously constructed to accommodate growth and changing criterions among the nursery tots. Another good feature is that chairs and tables are built low to give independence to those who wish to get in and out of them.

A book-and-toy room in blue and coral has been supplied, by Educational Playthings, with the kind of toys that interest children. Companionable dolls by Lenci and Nan Wood Graham have also taken up a happy residence here.

H. J. K.

The Decorators' Club

New York

This club has been doing a clever bit of display in its new galleries, still at 745 Fifth Avenue. The scheme was to construct niches whose furnishings should epitomize each a different type of woman. She is characterized by a few pieces of jewelry, gloves, a "transformation," or what-not, and her appropriate room is set forth by one small, recondite piece of furniture. A color scheme is expressed by painted walls and group arrangements of fabrics, whose colors and textures have been chosen to express what she finds refreshing after a day away.

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Budge on Way Out of Amateur Tennis?—Sectional Gridiron Clashes —Chess

All Motorboat Record Makers To Get Medals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Nineteen drivers, who created 28 new speeds, are eligible to receive the bronze medal that the American Power Boat Association is awarding for the first time this year for every fresh record standing on the motorboat books at the end of the season.

Charles F. Chapman, racing commission secretary, has compiled a list of 16 inboard and 12 outboard standards that were broken one or more times during the 1938 regatta campaign, now practically finished.

Count Theo Rossi, the Italian who captured both the Gold Cup and President's Cup in a successful foray in American waters last Summer, heads the list of mark shatterers. Rossi set up new competition marks in both of the events, increasing the Gold Cup lap speed to 72.707 miles an hour and turning in one 15-mile heat at Washington at 69.675 m. p. h., an all-time high for the 12-litre class.

Cooper Breaks Mark

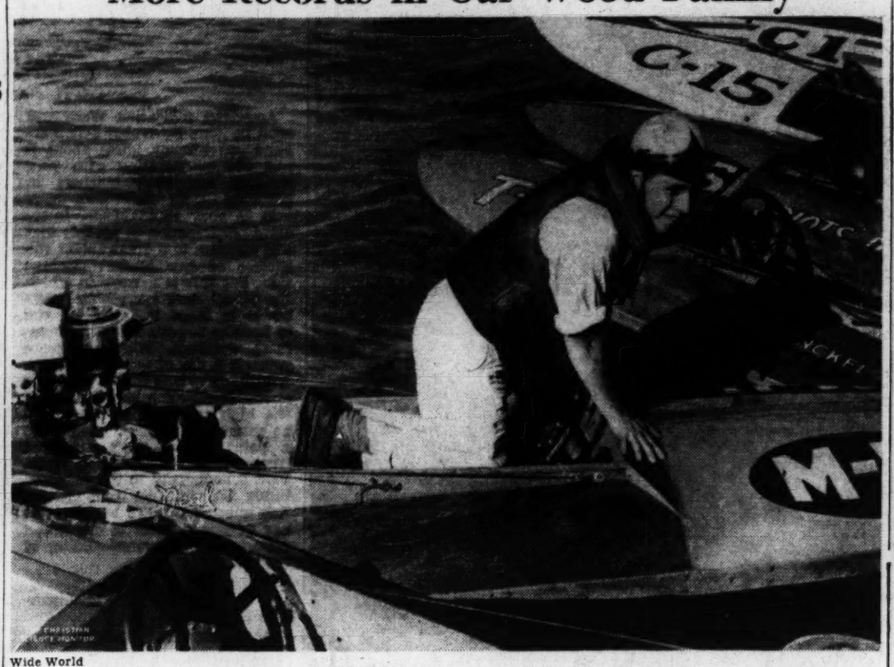
Sharing advanced speed honors with Rossi was the Missouri veteran, Jack Cooper, of Kansas City, who again clipped the time for 225 cubic-inch hydroplanes. Cooper was clocked at 63.739 miles an hour in competition and sent the one-mile standard up to 75.393. Jack Rutherfurd, of Palm Beach, Fla., raised the Gold Cup non-supercharged one-mile record to 89.776, and Harry Birdsall, Yonkers, N. Y., went 62.776 miles an hour over the measured mile in a Class F outboard. Clinton Ferguson, of Waban, Mass., did 61.392 in competition with his Class X outfit, the first time a mile-a-minute ever had been exceeded in an outboard race.

While these drivers were doing the spectacular, the 14 other pilots were adding to their class laurels with equally gratifying results. Gar Wood Jr., of Algonac, Mich., broke three of the marks in the outboard division, and Joe Monigle, Wilmington, Del., and Frank Dobson, Annapolis, Md., each increased two in the inboard runabout classes.

David Gerli, New York City; Bob Gambrill, Havre de Grace, Md.; Edison Hedges, Atlantic City, N. J.; John Bramble, Baltimore, Md., and J. T. Milliken, St. Louis, Mo., in the inboards, and Jack Henckels, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Molly Tyson, Chestnut Hill, Pa.; Lewis Carlisle, Geneva, N. Y.; Bert Steacie, Framingham, Mass.; Paul Wearly, Muncie, Ind., and Frank Vincent, Tulsa, Okla., in the outboards, are the other record breakers of the year.

The A. P. B. A. is having the speed medals struck from a design submitted by Elsie Tyson, of Philadelphia, girl outboard driver. The awards probably will be presented during the National Motor Boat Show here in January.

More Records in Gar Wood Family



Wide World

Gar Wood, Jr., who made three new outboard records this year, appears to be in line to be as famous at motorboat racing as his father Gar Wood, Sr., who has in past years made many records and has won about every big national or international powerboat trophy.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Will Far-West Cities Join Majors?

It is understood that both major league presidents, Ford Frick of the National and Will Harridge of the American, are giving serious consideration to a possible revision of their circuits. For a number of years certain clubs have annually kept their books in red ink, and transfers to cities unfamiliar with the major game and its players would unquestionably increase turnstile revenues.

The St. Louis Browns, in the American, finish in the "red" almost every season. They have acquired a permanent "door mat" complex. Visiting teams complain of the slim checks taken out of there. The Missouri metropolis is unable to support two major outfits.

A parallel case in the National is that of the lowly Phillies. Connie Mack's Athletics attract a majority of Philadelphia's baseball public. The Quaker City, also, seems incapable of carrying two teams.

Hours Closer to East

The league prexys are once again weighing the soundness of introducing either Los Angeles or San Francisco, or both. In this age of streamline trains and air transports, California is several hours closer to the East and Midwest than it was 10 years ago.

High traveling expenses and the possibility of ruining interest in the Pacific Coast League are the chief blocks to such a move. Los Angeles and 'Frisco support major football, tennis and other sports. They could do it in baseball. Perhaps the financial block could be eliminated by careful handling of the schedule. But minor league owners in the Far West claim they would fight for their existence should the proposal reach the ripe stage.

However, the International League and American Association have prospered in the vicinity of the big boys. Why couldn't the West Coast organization?

* * *

Hal Trosky, the towering Cleveland first baseman, predicts that teammate Bob Feller will be the outstanding pitcher in baseball by 1940.

Says Trosky: "Bob has everything right now, including great speed. His only trouble is lack of control occasionally. But I think he'll gain it in a year or two. And when he does, there isn't a pitcher around who can keep up with him. Remember, he's still just a boy."

The last sentence of Trosky's comment tells the story of young Bob's big league career to date. He arrived in Cleveland with a rush, astonishing the world with his strikeouts. They said he was faster than Walter Johnson and would be a greater name than Christy Mathewson. But when unsteady control hampered his progress in the American League, cries of "flash in the pan" were heard. It was even suggested that his early "fanning" parties were mistakes—those unexplainable quirks of baseball.

Many overlook the fact, however, that the Van Meter hurler is still in his 'teens. He will not be 20 until Nov. 3. As a starting moundsman with the Indians, Bobby is filling the role of a man. Give him time, and he will fulfill those early promises. Johnson, Dean, Hubbell, Ruffing—they were all "wild" in the beginning, but with experience came control.

* * *

Briefs . . . Ray Schalk has the inside track on the managerial vacancy of the Browns . . . The same goes for Burt Shotton, with the Cardinals . . . Leo Durocher is the first playing manager at Brooklyn since 1909, when Harry Lumley was in charge . . . Brooklyn skippers between Lumley and Durocher were Dahlen, Robinson, Carey, Stengel and Grimes . . . Uncle Robbie stayed for 17 years, winning pennants in '16 and '20 . . . Jimmy Wilson could have been a Dodger coach, under Durocher . . . But the former Phillie pilot is dickering for the open Cardinal post.

Mrs. Vare Retires Trophy

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, of Philadelphia, former National champion, yesterday retired the Dorothy Campbell Hurd Golf Trophy by winning the two-day 36-hole medal tourney with a 155. Mrs. Vare had won the tourney previously in 1931 and 1932. Her third win gave her permanent possession of the trophy.

Moth Boat Champions

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Oct. 15 (AP)—Roscoe Stevenson of Elizabeth City won the Boys' National Championship race in the International Moth Boat Regatta here yesterday, and an Elizabeth City girl, 14-year-old Martha Stevenson, won the Girls' National Championship.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

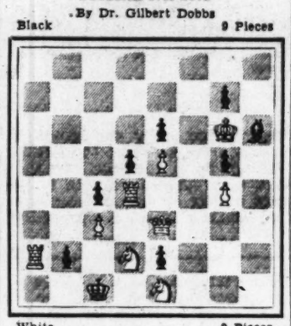
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Oct. 15, 1938

Problem No. 2079

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

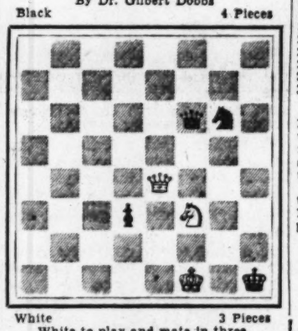
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Two-Move Mutate, 1937 North American problem composing contest.)

Problem No. 2080

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black 4 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Prize Three-mover, Fourth International Miniature Tourneys, sponsored by R. Cheney, problem editor of the Chess Review.)

Solutions to Problems

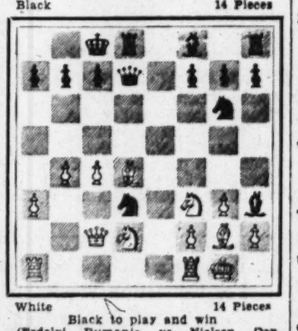
No. 2077. Kt-Q4

No. 2078 1. K-Kt2 P-K3
2. Kt-Q6ch
1. ——— P-K4
2. Kt-Kt8
1. ——— K-Q4
2. Q-B5ch

End-Game No 428. White wins: 1 Kt-B6, PxKt; 2 R-Q8ch, K-Kt2; 3 Q-Q7ch, K-R3; 4 R-R8ch, K-Kt4; 5 Q-Q2ch, and mates next move.

End-Game No. 429

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Erdelyi, Rumania, vs. Nielsen, Denmark, Warsaw team tournament, 1935. Black forces White to resign in four moves.)

Notes

The fall weather brings renewed chess activity all over the country. High school and college chess clubs are organized and numerous leagues again arrange inter-club team matches and championships. The North Shore League, in Massachusetts, will have at least four teams this year from Rockport, Lawrence, Lynn, and the United Shoe Machinery at Beverly. Teams from Medford, Melrose, and Malden may also participate, as may others in the vicinity.

The next big event in the international chess picture is the tournament to be held in Holland next month. It was originally planned to have Capablanca, Alekhine, Euwe, Fine, Reshevsky, Keres, Botwinnik, and Flohr as the contestants, but recent political tension and the difficulty of satisfying some of the grand masters with advance honorariums may eliminate some.

William A. Ruth, veteran Pennsylvania expert and former New Jersey and Pennsylvania champion, hasn't been very active in chess circles, but when the Delmont (Philadelphia) team recently played a match with Allentown, Ruth was prevailed upon to take a board for Allentown. The game below shows the result:

Ruth Openings

Bauder White	Ruth Black	Bauder White	Ruth Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	8 B-Kt2	Kt-B3
2 P-B4	PxP	9 Q-R4	B-QKt2
3 Kt-B3	P-K4	10 P-QR3	P-QKt4(b)
4 QKtxP(a)	P-K5	11 QxKtP	QR-Kt(c)
5 Kt-Kt	Kt-KB3	12 Q-Kt5	P-KR3
6 P-KKt3	B-K3	13 QxKtP	K-K3
7 Kt-K3	Q-Q2	Resigns	

(a) 4 KtxKP, and if BxKt; 5 Q-R4ch is preferable for White, who, after the text, soon finds himself with a cramped position.

(b) This hardly looks good, but Black has ideas!

(c) If 12 Q-R4, B-Kt6; 13 QxB, BxPch, and the White Q is lost.

Here is one of the best games won by Harold Morton, New England champion, in the American Chess Federation championship held in Boston this July. In the early stages Morton develops a definite positional advantage. This he converts to material advantage, giving up his Q for two Rooks. The winning process is slow but sure.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Morton White	Jaffe Black	Morton White	Jaffe Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	31 KtxR	QxKt
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	32 R-B2	Q-K5ch
3 P-B4	P-Q4	33 R-Kt2	P-KR3
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	34 P-KR3	P-Kt4
5 B-Kt5	P-B3	35 R-KB	PxP
6 P-K3	Q-R4	36 RxP	QxP
7 Kt-Q2	PxP	37 R(Kt2)-KB2	K-K
8 BxKt	KtxB	38 K-R2	P-KR4
9 KtxP	Q-Q	39 R-B5	Q-K6
10 P-KKt3	B-K2	40 P-KR4	K-Q2
11 B-Kt2	Castles	41 RxPch	K-K3
12 Castles	B-Q2	42 R(B7)-B6ch	K-Q2
13 Q-Kt3	R-Kt	43 R(B6)-B3	Q-Q5
14 KR-Q	Kt-Q4	44 R-B5	K-K3
15 QR-B	B-K	45 R(B5)-B4	Q-K6
16 P-K4	KtxKt	46 R-KKt2	Q-K4
17 PxKt	Q-B2	47 R-B8	K-K2
18 Kt-K3	B-Q2	48 R-KKt8	Q-Q8
19 P-KB4	KR-Q	49 R-Kt5	Q-Q8
20 P-K5	P-QKt4(a)	50 R-R5	K-Q2
21 P-B4	PxP	51 RxPch(b)	K-B3
22 QxP	R-Kt5	52 R-Kt2	Q-Q5
23 Q-B3	Q-Kt	53 R(R7)-QKt7	Q-Q8
24 BxP	R-QB	54 R(Kt7)-Kt4	Q-Q6
25 P-Q5	Q-Kt3	55 R-Kt8ch	K-B2
26 K-R	PxP	56 R(Kt4)-Kt3	Q-Q8
27 KtxP	BxB	57 R-K3	Black lost by overstepping time limit.
28 QxB	RxQ		
29 KtxBch	K-B		
30 KtxR	P-Kt3		

(a) White already has pressure on Black's Q side, but this merely weakens the QBP. But Black has played the opening so passively that White has a very strong position, with attacking possibilities on both wings and a strong center.

(b) The ending is a good example of the superiority of two Rooks over the Q. In due time, White will force one of his pawns through to queen.

College Football Results

By the Associated Press

East

Salem 14, Bethany 13.
Duquesne 13, W. Va. Wesleyan 0.
Geneva 13, Grove City 0.
Moravian 14, Juniata 6.
New River (W. Va.) 14, Rio Grande (O.) 0.
St. Vincent 8, Waynesburg 0.
Temple 26, Bucknell 0.
West Chester (Pa.) T, 12, La Salle 0.
Milligan 18, Bluefield (W. Va.) 7.
Yale 150 pounders 7, Lafayette 150's 6.

South

Auburn 20, Mississippi State 6.
South Carolina 25, Davidson 0.
Sewanee 44, Hiwassee 0.
William and Mary 48, Guilford 0.
Elon 14, Lenoir-Rhyne 6.
Maryville 28, Tennessee Wesleyan 7.
Southwestern (Tenn.) 12, Chattanooga 6.
Union (Ky.) College 14, Rose Poly 0.
Southwestern Louisiana Inst. 33, Spring Hill 7.
Louisiana College 17, Louisiana Normal 14.
Eastern (Ky.) Teachers 47, Central (Ind.) Normal 0.
Presbyterian 7, Newberry 6.
Roanoke 26, Concord 7.

Mid-West

Kansas State 6, Marquette 0.
Grinnell 45, Central (Iowa) 0.
Albion 7, Kalamazoo 6.
Alma 14, Olivet 6.
Superior (Wis.) T. 31, Stout 6.
Nebraska Wesleyan 6, Kearney (Neb.) T. 0.
Midland 14, Wayne (Neb.) T. 12.
St. John's (Minn.) 24, St. Thomas 13.
Duluth (Minn.) T. 20, Hibbing Junior 6.
Baker 9, McPherson 6.
Kirksville (Mo.) T. 26, Springfield (Mo.) T. 0.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) T. 6, Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 0.
Moberly (Mo.) Junior 10, Culver-Stockton 7.
Tulsa 28, St. Louis Univ. 0.
Defiance 21, St. Mary's (Mich.) 6.
North Dakota 32, De Paul 12.
North Dakota State 14, Iowa State T. 7.
Dakota Wes. 35, Aberdeen (N. D.) Northern T. 0.
La Crosse (Wis.) T. 7, Winona (Minn.) T. 0.
Mays (Kan.) T. 14, McCook Junior 6.
Western Union 34, Dana 0.
South Dakota State 14, Morningside 13.
Dickinson (N. D.) T. 19, Bottineau Forestry 0.
Maryville (Mo.) T. 21, Missouri Mines 0.

Southwest

Arkansas Tech 36, Henderson State T. 13.
Hendrix 13, Monticello (Ark.) A. and M. 0.
Central (Okla.) T. 6, Southeastern (Okla.) T. 0.
Oklahoma Baptist 37, East Central (Okla.) T. 6.
North Texas T. 46, McMurry 7.
Sam Houston T. 19, Texas A. and I. 6.
Texas Wesleyan 33, Daniel Baker 6.
East Texas T. 7, Stephen F. Austin 6.

Rocky Mountain

Greeley State (Colo.) 27, Nevada 13.
College of Idaho 7, College of Puget Sound 6.
Billings Poly 20, Carroll (Mont.) 0.
Albion (Idaho) 26, Ricks 0.

Far West

San Jose State 19, Pacific Univ. 0.
San Diego Marines 29, California Tech 0.
Loyola (Calif.) 53, Redlands 0.

Colgate vs. Columbia

Five times since 1921 Columbia-Colgate have met and five times the Raiders have won. Last time, in 1930, the score was 54 to 0, the highest score ever registered against a Lou Little-coached football team. The boys have been reminded of that score several times before today's game.

College Cross-Country

Princeton 20, New York U. 42.
Yale 19, Wesleyan 41.
Harvard 23, Boston University 47.

College Soccer Results

Dartmouth 1, Brown 0.
Haverford 3, Princeton 2.
Swarthmore 4, Lehigh 1.

Budge's Amateur Tennis Days Appear to Be Over

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Well, it looks like it's all over for J. Donald Budge as far as amateur tennis goes. His appearance here at the Berkeley Tennis Club's Pacific Coast championships—won not by Budge but by Australia's sports-writer Harry Hopman—was "unofficially" J. Donald's last amateur tournament.

The professional barnstorming "tenniseers" sally forth in New York shortly after the New Year and, while Don has said he has "no offers" at present, those close to the great star admit his name is likely to be on a contract very soon—perhaps even before this is printed.

There has been considerable pressure on the California star of the courts to remain in the amateur ranks—mostly from the Lawn Tennis Association and the Davis Cup enthusiasts. They hold the monetary gain to the tournaments held in this country and graced by Don's presence would help the game considerably. That is supposed to be one of the reasons for former hesitation on Budge's part to turn professional.

Means $70,000 to $100,000

But it need only be pointed out that when Don's amateur career is over—a career that takes care of his expenses—he has little to look forward to from tennis and less of a backlog to rely on. If he turns professional no matter what he may get (estimated at between $70,000 and $100,000) it isn't hard to see what that would mean to him even after one year, should he never lift another racquet.

Reason Budge had the misfortune in the Southern California and Pacific Coast tournaments to be beaten by lesser lights is easy to understand when it is realized that he has been playing tournament tennis since last winter out in Australia.

Winning all of the world's most sought-after tennis titles should be enough for one young man in one year. His appearance on the Berkeley courts was a gracious gesture towards the spot and to the persons who helped him get started.

Budge was tennised-out. I don't believe he wants to see another tennis racquet or court before the professional season starts. It is fully expected here that he will be out there blasting the pellets across the net at Vines and Perry when the winter season begins.

Some Doubts

There are those, nevertheless, who hold their doubts about Don's turning professional; but an argument presented to him one day over at Berkeley (aside from the financial backing turning pro would give him) ran something like this: "If it is held that your appearing again for another season as an amateur would help the game of tennis generally, isn't it just as logical to expect that your turning professional will help the game just that much more?"

"How's that?" was the retort.

"Well, for one thing, think of the number of people who will see you play professionally who wouldn't get to the amateur matches. Also think of the young players who would attend the professional matches to see and study the best tennis in the world being played between you, Perry, and Vines. That should help build the game too."

The argument seemed to be effective. But Mr. Budge is a quiet young man when it comes to discussing his future. If he doesn't turn pro it will be because the contracts offered for his signature don't have enough zeroes at the end of the amount offered.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Major Contests Near National Title Honors

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—About this time every season, the football experts run out of superlatives and settle down to sober consideration of championship possibilities in the sectional and national races.

The champions, of course, won't emerge from the pack for another month or more, but today's games, everywhere from the "Ivy League" in the East to the Pacific Coast Conference, can do a lot toward eliminating teams that don't measure up to titular standards. The competition most of them have to meet ranges from tough to tougher.

In the major "leagues," formally organized or otherwise, the schedule shows such battles as unbeaten Dartmouth and Brown, Columbia and Colgate, Harvard and Army, Syracuse and Cornell, another undefeated pair; Princeton-Pennsylvania and Yale-Navy in the East. Minnesota and Michigan, battling for the Big Ten pinnacle, and Northwestern-Ohio State top the western conference championship struggles. Chicago and Iowa also meet. Kansas and Oklahoma and Missouri and Iowa State go to it in the Big Six.

Southeastern Race

Down South, Alabama and Tennessee meet hand to hand to settle current supremacy in the Southeastern Conference, and Vanderbilt plays Mississippi. Southern Conference games are secondary with North Carolina State playing Wake Forest, Richmond meeting V. M. I., and the Citadel playing Furman.

Texas A. and M. and Texas Christian, ranking Southwest Conference powers, come together, while Arkansas and Texas hook up. Oregon, current leader of the Pacific Coast loop, plays Stanford, which took a shellacking outside the circuit from Santa Clara. California and U. C. L. A., both important title contenders, come together; Southern California plays weak Washington State, and Washington meets Oregon State. Utah and Brigham Young came together in the major Rocky Mountain "Big Seven" contest, while Utah State picks on Denver.

Doubling back to the starting points, games that should help decide intersectional supremacy and the imaginary national "title" include Fordham-Purdue, New York University-North Carolina, Tulane-Rice, Wisconsin-Pittsburgh, Baylor-Centenary, Colorado-George Washington, Montana-Texas Tech, and Arizona-Santa Clara. It's not a long list, but it's sure to be strenuous for everyone concerned.

Other Contests

On top of this can be piled a flock of important contests that don't fit in either classification, such as a Carnegie Tech-Holy Cross in the East, Notre Dame-Illinois and Nebraska-Indiana in the Midwest and the leading inter-conference struggles in the South, Georgia Tech-Duke and Kentucky-Washington and Lee.

Pop Warner's Temple Owls staged a comeback to grab the Friday headlines by routing previously unbeaten Bucknell, 26 to 0. Duquesne breezed past West Virginia Wesleyan, 13-0, in the only other important eastern game.

Auburn gained its first victory in the Southeastern Conference by downing Mississippi State, 20-6, while South Carolina improved its Southern Conference standing by running over Davidson, 25-0. Sewanee routed Hiwassee, 44-0, and William and Mary whipped Guilford, 45-0, in non-conference games.

In the Midwest, a great one-man shoy by Elmer Hackney gave Kansas State a 6-0 decision over Marquette while Tulsa passed its way to a 28-0 victory over St. Louis in a Missouri Valley Conference clash.

Harvard Harriers Win

Harvard varsity and freshman harriers swept Boston University aside in their cross-country meets along the Charles River yesterday. The varsity rolled up a score of 23-47 with 10 of the first 12 places. The yearlings won 24-39. Penn Tuttle of Harvard finished first in the varsity race in 22m. 29s. James Igo of B. U. won the freshman affair in 14m. 13 4-5s. The varsity encounter was four and one quarter miles and the freshman, two miles.

Navy vs. Yale

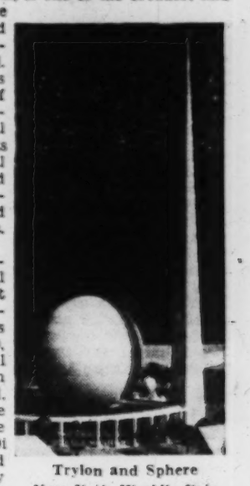
Navy has never defeated Yale in football. In 1936 Navy was defeated 12 to 7 in Baltimore in a close game. Like Pennsylvania and Dartmouth, Navy has long suffered under the spell of Yale. Penn this year managed to turn the tables on the Eli and managed to win its second game from Yale in their 18-game series. Navy lost to the Eli 24-0 in 1901 at Annapolis and 7-6 in 1935 at New Haven.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

1939 in Sports

It may be far too early to be thinking about, to say nothing about writing about, sports in 1939; but the program which has recently been released by Grover A. Whalen, President of the New York Fair Corporation, for the fair which is to be held in that City, is so alluring that we cannot help saying something at this time regarding it. With the possible exception of the Olympic Games, the program which is in charge of Christy Walsh, Director of Sports, is one of the broadest and most international in character that one could ask for. It takes in both indoor and outdoor events and should draw the greatest athletes from all parts of the world. And this is but one of two World Fairs which are going to draw the athletes of the world to America next year, as California is to hold one of its own which will offer a magnificent program of sports events. These two, in addition to the usual program of college, club, A. A. U., and national championships, will furnish athletics of every form long to be remembered by every lover of indoor and outdoor sports.



Trylon and Sphere
New York World's Fair

School for Youth

The New York organization is to maintain a Fair's School of Sport, which will undoubtedly prove to be one of the most extensive and worth-while ever maintained for instruction in the various branches of athletics. It will start April 30, and continue without interruption until Oct. 31. Its instructors are to be drawn from the leaders in baseball, football, track and field, and boxing. Among those who are to be on the teaching staffs are Joe McCarthy, Lou Gehrig, and Joe Di Maggio of the Yankees; Bill Terry and Mel Ott of the Giants; Babe Ruth; Dizzy Dean, Cubs; Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox, and Hank Greenberg, Detroit, for baseball. Football will include Pop Warner, Temple; Lou Little, Columbia, and Mal Stevens, New York University. Among the track and field teachers will be Lawson Robertson, Pennsylvania and United States Olympic coach; Dean Cromwell, University of Southern California coach; Dink Templeton, Stanford coach, and Glenn Cunningham, famous middle-distance runner. If such a staff of teachers as the above does not attract the youth of the country by the thousands, we will be very much surprised.

To Make Valuable Awards

The program also calls for the giving of many valuable awards to athletes in various branches of sport. The most valuable trophy to be given will, of course, be the one known as the Annual Academy Award for 1938. This will be somewhat along the lines of the James E. Sullivan Trophy, only it will be open to professional as well as amateur athletes. Selection of the winner is to be made by members of the Academy of Sport, and the award will be based on the athlete adjudged to have "contributed the most to the welfare of American sport." Certificates are to be given to every individual who has performed a service of special merit to his particular sport during the year. And, in addition, the all-America Board of Baseball and the all-America Board of Football have named the Fair's Academy of Sport as the place where they will confer their 1939 awards in ceremonies which are to be attended by famous team coaches, managers, and players.

Sport Shavings Here and There

When Alabama defeated Howard College, it marked the 58th victory for Coach Frank Thomas with 13 defeats and four ties . . . Another ex-Washington Huskie oarsman added to the coaching staff of the East. Dalos Schock, jayvee oarsman for three years, ending in 1937, will help Fred Spuhn at Princeton . . . Doc Prothro, slated for a major-league managership, played quarterback for the all-Southern Conference eleven against Harvard shortly after the Armistice was signed . . . Don Peden, Ohio University grid coach, should take a bow, for upsetting major opponents. His teams have beaten Indiana in 1929, Navy in 1932, Illinois in 1935, Rutgers last year, and Illinois again this year . . . Another good sports writer has gone over to college public relations—Bob Harron. Bob once was New England's leading crew writer, and now furnishes Columbia University news.

Haverford Wins, 3 to 2

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 15 (AP)—Scoring early in the game, the Haverford College soccer team beat Princeton University 3 to 2 today for Princeton's first defeat in Middle Atlantic Soccer League competition in two years. The Princeton soccer jayvees beat the Haverford Jayvees 4 to 2.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Interpreting the Schools to the Community

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'Education for Tomorrow's America' the Theme

Home and School Join in Preparing for Education Week Observance in November

Scarcely a week passes, in this highly publicized world of ours, that has not been dedicated to some particular interest.

Perhaps none is as far-reaching as American Education Week, sponsored each year by the National Education Association, the United States Office of Education, and the American Legion. Education, as we know it today, touches not only the child in our day schools, but every adult as well, in the home, school, and community at large, for according to Dr. William Kilpatrick, "living is learning, and learning is living." Hence we are all among those learning.

"Education for Tomorrow's America" is the general theme for the eighteenth annual observance of American Education Week, Nov. 6 to 12, 1938. To each day has been assigned one specific attainment for the learner, the mastery of which should assure for tomorrow "the building of a better America."

First Topic

Let us consider for a few moments the first topic of the week for Sunday, Nov. 6, "Achieving the Golden Rule." Certainly no more fitting goal could be assigned for the first day of the week and for all the week—"Do unto others as you would that they should do to you." Upon first thought one might say, "But how can the schools control that phase of education! That belongs to the realm of moral and spiritual living—the work of home and church!"

Perhaps in the days of agrarian civilization when, for the members of the family, the home was deemed the center of all moral training, to the church was delegated things spiritual, and to the school the mastery of the three R's, this may not have been a problem. The home trained the children in handiwork, and as the sons worked at the plow or bench with their fathers, they learned by precept or example those tenets necessary to right living. The church supplemented this training with the study and memorization of catechism and Bible history, while the schools held rigidly to the memorization and recitation of academic subjects at hand.

We need not dwell upon the fact that family life has changed from the agrarian type to the more diversified setting where father, and often mother, is busy providing the means for purchasing necessities in the form of food, clothing, and shelter. The family now shares with school and community agencies the guidance problems of child development or character training.

What part then does the school assume in character building? If "learning," for the child today, "is living, and living is learning," then through participation, yes, his every activity, whether social or strictly academic, affords opportunity for experiencing and practising those habits which make for consideration, thoughtfulness, and appreciation of others. He learns that in the class, play, co-operation, dependability, and courtesy are essential if the best results are obtained; in games and sports he learns "followership" as well as leadership; in the school council or club he finds that fairness, good judgment and careful discrimination of right from wrong must be executed.

Every teacher is a teacher of boys and girls, not a teacher of mathematics, of English, or other special subjects. His aim is to utilize every opportunity in the child's day to give practise in such activities whether mental, physical, or social, which will help the child deliberate, choose, or execute life problems. If the child fails to attain group or individual standards, his particular difficulties are the subject of further consideration, and his teachers and parents are consulted for possible leads in development—exposition of needs, and possible procedures.

Co-operative Plan

It is a co-operative plan between home and school when counseling is found necessary. Parent and teacher discuss problems and together with the child plan a constructive program. The child must live his best among his fellow playmates, his family and neighbors, if he would rightly interpret behavior. In the light of his interpretation the individual will judge and consider others. If his be a selfish outlook, he will in turn give niggardly in work and play. The schools are utilizing every possible way, through subject matter, activities, excursions, monitor and service opportunities, extracurricular activities, school councils, and clubs, to afford the best pupil growth in those "qualities of mercy" without which one's life is empty—thoughtfulness, kindness, fairness, love, consideration, patience, and tolerance—all of which make for full, rich living.

That educators everywhere are consciously striving for this attainment for "learners" is evidenced by the goals set for American education in "The Children's Charter," the first of which is, "For every child spiritual and moral training to help him stand firm under the pressure of life."

Nellie V. Lind,
Principal, Washington Park School, Denver, Colorado

American Education Week 1938

The Program

General Theme — **Education for Tomorrow's America.**

Sunday, Nov. 6—**Achieving the Golden Rule.**

Monday, Nov. 7—**Developing Strong Bodies and Able Minds.**

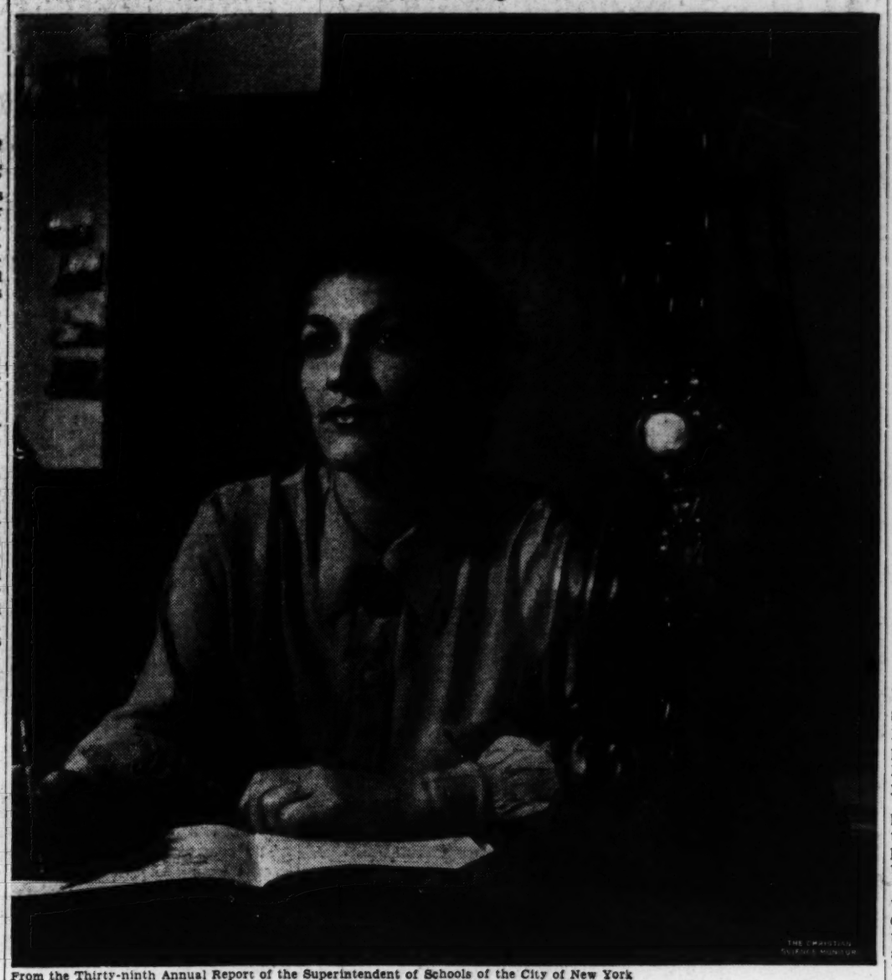
Tuesday, Nov. 8—**Mastering Skills and Knowledge.**

Wednesday, Nov. 9—**Attaining Values and Standards.**

Thursday, Nov. 10—**Accepting New Civic Responsibilities.**

Friday, Nov. 11—**Holding Fast to Our Ideals of Freedom.**

Saturday, Nov. 12—**Gaining Security for All.**



From the Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Schools of the City of New York

Teacher's Desk, 1938

The teacher of 1938 has opportunities unprecedented. In the world around her, great movements are taking place, dynamic ideas are in conflict. She must know how to bring this world into the classroom, and yet how to protect her young pupils from forming opinions unfounded and prejudiced. She must be awake as never before, must be a good friend to youth and to childhood, must be unusually well informed and up-to-the-minute. At hand are those two amazing inventions of modern times, the radio and the screen—tools she must know how to use, even while she guards the place of the traditional academic heritage. Yes, this a year freighted with opportunity for any teacher.

Your Special Opportunity

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

American Education Week will soon be here, November 6-12. Perhaps you already know about it and are co-operating with your children and their teachers in planning for its celebration.

It is your spontaneous, interested participation as parents that will measure to a great extent the success of this annual celebration. For this is a week in which the school does everything in its power to make it easier for you to become acquainted with its inmost workings. Why not make yourself a list of questions—those things you've long wished you knew about Johnny's school or about the high school Mary Ellen will be entering next year. Then make a point to get them answered firsthand during Education Week. Visit school. Talk to the teachers. Study the exhibits thoughtfully. Ask questions. Don't be afraid to ask questions. Here is one grand opportunity, all yours!—Editor of The Parent.

♪ ♪ ♪

Michigan

Dear Editor:

School days are here again. As we give Johnny and Jane help in "numbers and spelling" we get a grand review of sometimes forgotten lessons. May I perhaps give some hints to mothers especially who have little ones starting school this year?

When our first child entered kindergarten, I found that his teacher was a girl with whom I had attended school in the grades. Upon visiting school, as I always tried to do about once in 6 or 8 weeks, I found that she perhaps confided in me more than would a teacher with whom I was less well acquainted. What I learned from her, however, may help other mothers to co-operate with their teachers.

Living at a boarding house, she had little to rely on for supplies of a practical nature. She was glad to have some discarded shirts, pillow cases, or other soft material to use in lieu of forgotten hankies, to clean up paste and paint, etc. Ends left from wallpaper were most appreciated, especially for scrapbooks, also pieces of tinfoil and bright string. She wished that all mothers would see that every child had a pocket for a hankie; also that they be kept supplied with said hankie. She said it would be helpful if overshoes and rubbers were large enough so that the child could easily put them on; also if they were marked with tape or name in ink inside. Mittens securely fastened with pieces of narrow elastic about 4 inches long were a boon to teacher and pupil alike. (Sewn to the outside cuff of mitten and inside seam of coat sleeve about two inches from bottom of sleeve.) She also considered dresses and suits that could easily be laundered much preferable to others, because the children play many games upon the floor and use paint and sand tables.

(Mrs.) V. A. P.

♪ ♪ ♪

Instead of 'Naps'

Vermont

Dear Editor:

What word is more unwelcome to children than "nap"? In early babyhood, of course, the child does not object to sleeping in the daytime and, if he has been trained to have regular naps, enjoys them. However when he gets to the age of four or five and Big Brother is busy outdoors with exciting things, the nap becomes a bugaboo.

That was the way with Norman. Although he was sent to bed as usual, he would not sleep and fussed so much that he not only tired himself but everyone else.

One day I said to him: "Now today you aren't to have a nap. Instead you will have a rest in your crib. At two o'clock I will call you and you may get up."

That was so successful that we have no more "naps," but "rests." Some days he calls down frequently to ask the time but he does not fuss. He takes an apple to munch or a book to look at. I cover him lightly and promise to call him on the hour specified—if he is still awake. Often he goes to sleep at once! If he does not, at least he is rested, gets up happily, and I simply put him to bed a trifle earlier at night.

Children respond to novelty. A new name, a dramatizing of old methods, and a problem is solved.

(Mrs.) M. P.

A Saturday Column

Doorways

Courtesy of The National Education Association

Within my room twelve doorways stand,
Each opening on a different land:
To north and south, to east and west,
They lead, but still I love the best
One oftenest sought with eager hand,
That opens into fairy-land.

These doors must be, you see yourself,
My story-books upon the shelf.

Mildred Howell

Getting Our Parents to Visit the School

The problem of getting parents and patrons to visit school varies so widely that a common formula cannot be given.

A vital factor of this problem is the wide awake, socially-efficient teacher interested in her school community. Her sincere invitation to visit the school will produce results, particularly if there is to be a special program.

An invitation to parents in the handwriting of their own children asking them to come and see them at work on a particular day, and listing their own classes and activities for that day will usually bring parents to school.

Since a school cannot safely proceed faster in the development of its educational program than parents can follow, something must be done to keep parents informed of what the school is attempting to do.

First of all, we must have a real school, a school that will supply an environment in which boys and girls and men and women may work and play, may achieve or even fail, but always with joy in their work. In other words, the school should be a wholesome medium for the most complete living and the living should approach real community and life realities. The work that parents should see will not be merely extra-curricular activities, but every activity of the pupil as a part of the general educative process. Everything which the pupil does gives its bit of color to the school curriculum. Every parent is naturally interested in the performance of his own child. Hence a well-planned program and exhibit in which each child has some part is most likely to result in the attendance of all the parents and other patrons.

Exhibits induce self-activity, furnish an excellent project in social studies, and are an outlet for the hoarding and collecting desires of children. The child will prize more highly a thing he himself has found for study than an object someone else has found and placed before him to look at and study.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1938

To the teachers and Patrons of American Schools:

As American Education Week is once more observed throughout the schools of the United States opportunity again is afforded to evaluate the part which our schools play in the preservation and promotion of democratic life.

The conflict is still sharpening throughout the world between two political systems. The one system represents government by freedom of choice exercised by the individual citizens. In the other, and opposing system, individual freedom and initiative are all made subordinate to the totalitarian state. In this conflict the part which education plays in each ideology is crucial.

Democracy cannot succeed unless those who express their choice are prepared to choose wisely. The real safeguard of democracy, therefore, is education. It has been well said that no system of government gives so much to the individual or exacts so much as a democracy. Upon our educational system must largely depend the perpetuity of those institutions upon which our freedom and our security rest. To prepare each citizen to choose wisely and to enable him to choose freely are paramount functions of the schools in a democracy.

So I think it is of happy significance that one of the topics selected for emphasis in this year's observance of Education Week is: "holding fast to our ideals of freedom." Upon the maintenance of those ideals depends all of our happiness.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Book Games for Home and School

One Way to Increase Children's Desire to Read

II

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Variety is the spice of life." There is no truer saying than this in regard to the use of reading materials. Nothing will dampen a child's interest in reading more quickly than a static, uniform way of presenting it. Through the use of motivated, interesting games such as those discussed last week and the ones that follow, the writer has seen children improve their reading skills, attitudes, habits and appreciations, as well as their vocabularies.

Game 7—"The Best Question." The children, no doubt, have been interested in various contests over the radio for handing in the best question. The children seek from their books various questions to ask the other members of the class, "What was Heidi's grandfather?" "How many sisters did Joe March have?" etc., etc. The point of the game is to see which child can answer the most questions.

Game 8—"Book Interviews." The children have, also, no doubt, been interested in "Interviews" over the radio like "Mr. Quizz" or "Ask Me Another." The interviewer must have four excellent book questions ready to ask of the first child. If the child answers two of the four questions, the next child must be ready to answer the remaining questions plus two more. If the first child answers the entire four questions, the interviewer must be ready to "pop" more questions at him until he fails. The point of the game is to find the child who can answer the most questions in the interview. His name goes on the "Honor Reading List."

Game 9—"Library Stock Exchange." (This game is suggested in an article by Edwin Willoughby in "Reading and School Library," January, 1935.) The librarian gets together interesting books which the class examines. Then the "stock is issued." Each child selects a certain number of books and prepares for each book three slips—one for the author, one for the title, and one for the leading character. When all the stock is prepared, the children draw for the numbers of their "seats" on the stock exchange. The slips are then shuffled and each child draws his share of the stock. Each title counts $1,000; each author and each character, $2,000.

The pupils now form a circle in the order of their seats and proceed to do business. Broker No. 1 has the privilege of inspecting the stock of Broker No. 2 and to demand that he make one sale of stock to him. He then displays his slips and Broker No. 2 selects the equivalent in "monetary value" from the slips in possession of No. 1. Broker No. 2 then has first demand on the slips of No. 3, while the pupil with the last numbered seat has first demand on the stock of No. 1—and so on. The object of the game is to gather into as many "books" as possible, author, title, and character slips. Correctly composed, each "book" counts for $10,000. Once a book is formed the slips in it cannot be demanded for exchange. The "slips" for the book, however, must be shown to any broker privileged to examine stock, and if the book is improperly made up, the three slips in the faulty set may be seized by the person discovering the error.

10. Other Activities for Arousing Book Interest.

a. A group of children dramatize an incident from a book, he child who guesses the name of the book must also be able to give the author of it.

b. Who, When, Where. A child gives certain information about some character (Who), some time (When), or some place (Where) in a book. The children must be able to guess the name of the book.

c. A child begins a story, the children make proper endings.

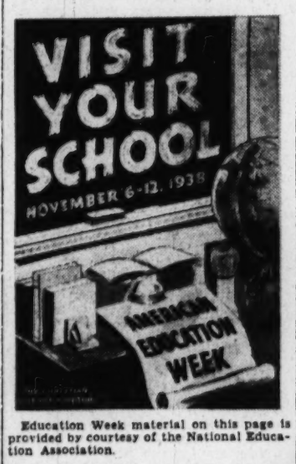
d. A child draws a picture on the board of some happening in a book. The children guess the book.

e. A child gives a description from a book, the children guessing the book.

f. A child makes up riddles about people, animals, or places in a book for the children to guess.

Florence Piper Tuttle

Part I ran last Saturday



Education Week material on this page is provided by courtesy of the National Education Association.

Answers to the Test

1. The National Education Association, U. S. Office of Education, American Legion.
2. Education for Tomorrow's America.
3. At Lexington, Mass., in 1839.
4. Twenty-six and a half million.
5. One and one-half billion dollars.
6. School Life.
7. J. W. Studebaker.
8. Willard E. Givens.
9. Reuben T. Shaw.
10. 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
11. Journal, Proceedings, Research Bulletins, yearbooks and bulletins of departments, reports of committees.
12. The publications alone are worth the price of membership. The conventions bring teachers together for consultation and action. Their research service is valuable. We need a state professional organization to represent teachers before the legislature and throughout the state and a national organization to represent the schools before Congress and throughout the nation. It is unprofessional to accept benefits of organizations without returning our support.
13. A pioneering organization in world-wide education and friendship. Headquarters are at 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Give Yourself a Test

What Do You Know About American Education?

1. Who are the national sponsors of American Education Week?
2. What is the general theme for American Education Week this year?
3. When and where was the first public normal school in America founded?
4. Approximately how many pupils are enrolled in the public schools of the United States?
5. In the schools of your own state?
6. What is the approximate yearly expenditure for public education in the United States?
7. Who is state superintendent of public instruction in your state?
8. What is the official publication of the United States Office of Education?
9. Who is U. S. Commissioner of Education?
10. Who is Executive Secretary of the National Education Association?
11. President of the NEA?
12. Where are the headquarters of the National Education Association located?
13. Name three publications of the NEA.
14. Give four reasons for joining state and national professional organizations.
15. What is the World Federation of Education Association?

Answers to some of the questions will be found in another column on this page. Where the questions refer to your own state you will have to find out the answers yourself.

A Message to Parents And Citizens

Your School Helps Your Child Along the Pathway To:

SELF-REALIZATION
- Developing an inquiring mind
- Mastering the tools of learning
- Listening and observing skillfully
- Using his leisure wisely
- Protecting his health
- Appreciating beauty
- Considering life's purposes

HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS
- Getting along with others
- Placing human values first
- Enjoying sincere friendships
- Co-operating with others
- Filling his place in the home
- Preparing for his own family
- Building a democratic home

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY
- Taking pride in good workmanship
- Appreciating the value of work
- Selecting his occupation wisely
- Succeeding at his work
- Becoming a wise consumer
- Learning to buy skillfully
- Achieving economic security

CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY
- Considering human needs
- Seeking reliable information
- Tolerating other points of view
- Safeguarding natural resources
- Fulfilling civic duties
- Serving democracy loyally
- Seeking world goodwill

Teacher's Check-List For Education Week

1. Do all pupils have a sense of belonging to the school?
2. Are pupils working for their own education or are they being goaded to study by marks and other external pressures?
3. Is the work of the school geared to the levels of ability of the pupils?
4. Is the school life and atmosphere such as to promote growth in ethical concepts and sensitivity to the problems of present-day living?
5. Are pupils growing in wholesome interests which carry over into community living?

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See Also
Tuesday's
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for advertising
of schools.

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For Wholehearted Co-operation

The fact that school and home perform different educational tasks sometimes causes confusion because many of us feel that we must decide which is more important, which should have the final word. But that is not necessary. Both are today essential for the welfare of the child. The question is, How can each be made to yield its utmost for the child's well-being?

There is needed a mutual appreciation between parents and teachers of the part each plays in the child's education. The teacher must have some sympathetic insight into what is happening in various homes, and what effect these happenings may have upon the individual children who come to her from those homes. This does not mean that each teacher must visit the home of each of her pupils. That is increasingly impossible, even if any teacher had the desire to devote all her "free" time to so worthy an undertaking. It does mean, however, that she must make deliberate efforts to know the parents of her pupils.

On the other hand, it is equally essential for parents to understand the broadening purposes and contributions of the school, as well as the special difficulties of handling many children at one time. While most teachers cannot visit every home, parents can usually become acquainted with their child's school. Both parents and teachers must realize that in all home-school conflicts the child himself is the greatest loser. An appreciation of the school should help parents recognize that the teacher is not trying to usurp their place in the child's life, but, under favorable conditions, is in a position to supplement and enrich the outlook of both parents and children. The parent and the teacher have definite and exacting jobs. Neither can work for the best adjustment of the individual child without wholehearted, mutual co-operation.

Sidonie M. Gruenberg,
Director, Child Study Association of America

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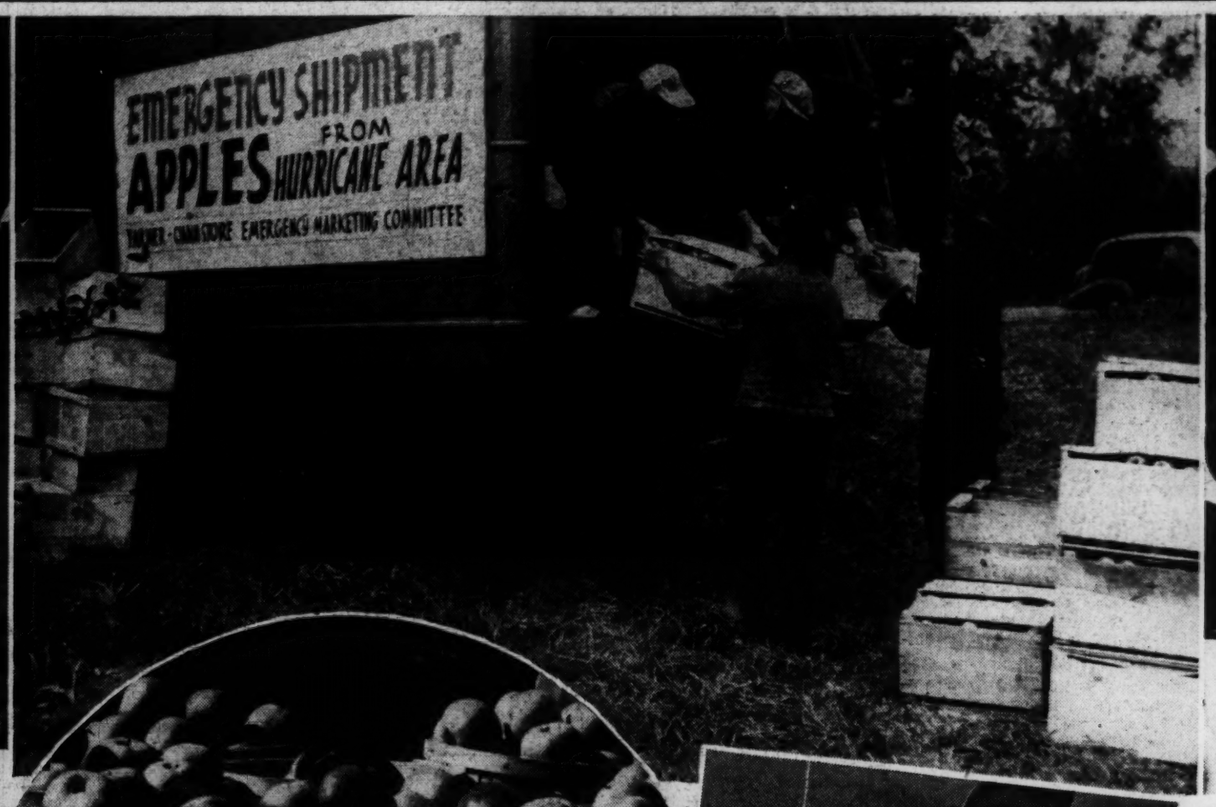
New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1938



Nesmith; By a Staff Photographer; Gendreau; Armstrong Roberts

Apples, Apples, Apples; Pie, Pandowdy, Puddings

Tremendous quantities of fine fruit in markets follow widespread 'blow-off' of Sept. 21 and stir housewives everywhere to buy more apples and begin building bigger and better pies.

E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was a "make believe" of childhood—and one which would require considerable disproof even today by such unromantic precisionists as chemists and physicists—that fragrant whiffs from the kitchen on baking day floated out on the summer air like wisps of some invisible cirrus cloud laden with the spice perfumes of Araby.

No matter what the game which was engaging the attention at the moment, one sniff and then an inhalation of the sweetened air was sufficient to disrupt the play—particularly if the oven was sending forth tidings of juicy, golden-topped apple pie.

That aroma is one which never dims in memory and at the present moment is a heightened accent in the seasonal smells of fall. What was the farmer's misfortune in crops and fruit laid low by the recent storm is his and the public's gain in a market concentrating on using up the "blowoffs" (as pomologists have renamed the ground crop) in the many ways in which apples may be routed through the family menu.

Public Movement

A great public movement has accumulated momentum to help the farmer to market sound fruit which has been salvaged. Statisticians of the Federal Department of Agriculture estimate 4,000,000 apples were blown from the trees. They set this total, based on field reports, as accurate to 20 per cent either way. Translating these windfalls into money, they say the farmer will get only 50 per cent of the crop's original value—a loss of $2,000,000 in the New England States.

On the basis of these figures and the plentifulness of apples everywhere, it has become a public duty to purchase these apples—at an unusually low price—as these are the same apples the public normally would buy out of storage during the winter and next spring. The apple-eating season has just been advanced on the calendar.

Happily for the farmer, the early summer apples, the Duchess, Wealthy, Gravenstein and the others, were picked before the storm struck. The McIntoshes were about 60 per cent picked at the time.

On the trees, though, was the main winter crop—New England's standby, the Baldwin, Vermont's Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greenings, Ben Davis, Delicious, Cortland and, rather scarce, delicious, musty russets—all the winter apple types. The Baldwins, farmers and government experts say, suffered more from the storm than the McIntoshes. The McIntoshes were ripe and fell at once when the branches whipped in the wind. The Baldwins tried to breast the storm, hung on by their twigs and banged back and forth.

Loaded With Apples

Today, along almost any country road, the motorist will come upon a homemade fruit stand loaded with tiers of these windfall apples. Most of them are reasonably priced. Some enterprising farmers have adopted the "one-cent sale" device to move their share of the 4,000,000-bushel crop which has to be disposed of by Thanksgiving. Prices, generally, are fair, although other rustic merchants ask as much as the prices set in stores for fancy apples.

Now the surplus crop is ready to be munched and swallowed with great smacking of lips. Obviously, the quickest way to consumption is to sink the incisor teeth into the firm flesh of a Baldwin and carve out a tasty circle. The lower lip must be held just so to prevent possible escape of juice.

If done in the presence of others, your example will jump volume consumption. Apples are like peanuts that way. The smell of an apple being eaten and the crunch is as irresistible — perhaps as irritating — as peanuts being eaten by some stranger in a street car, when your mouth is watering but convention forbids asking your neighbor to pass some along.

The connoisseur, for example, will play with a russet. One does not "wolf" such a delicacy. It poises a moment in the palm of the hand, held aloft. Thus may be enjoyed its bronze perfection, dullish here, somewhat to the golden in that curve.

Slowly it is drawn toward the nostrils, held three inches; no, four inches, out and below, to inhale the musty, woodsy fragrance. This is accomplished by slow, deep, inhalations. No bite yet.

Brush the Surface

Next, lips brush the roughish surface to appraise its quality as again the cellophane-smooth toughness of the McIntosh or the crisp Baldwin. Now the teeth. Sink in slowly, suck-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, but with occasional cloudiness and slight temperature change tonight and Sunday; gentle variable and westerly winds.

All New England Except Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, colder in north portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle Northwest and west winds and weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	57	Minneapolis	46	46
Bermuda	74	70	New Orleans	70	70
Chicago	66	60	New York	62	60
Denver	46	44	Norfolk	60	60
Helena	32	32	Philadelphia	58	56
Kansas City	68	68	St. Louis	64	64
Los Angeles	62	62	San Francisco	54	52
Miami	80	78	Washington	54	52

A—7:30 a. m., Oct. 15.
B—Minimum, Oct. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:29 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 4:10 a. m.; height, 9 feet.
Sunday, 4:31 p. m.; height, 10 feet.
Monday, 5:44 a. m.; height, 9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:34 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:32 p. m. Sunday.

Groups Demand Medfield Rescind Teacher Ouster

Protest piled upon protest today as at least three organizations registered strong disapproval with the Medfield School Committee regarding the dismissal of Miss Christina Alach, grammar-school teacher, ousted for allegedly having taken part in a communistic demonstration against the Munich four-power settlement before the British Consulate in Boston, on Oct. 2.

Two groups of pedagogues, the Cambridge Union of University Teachers and the Boston Federation of Teachers, rallied to the defence of Miss Alach's actions with vigorous condemnation of the Medfield authorities, while the American Civil Liberties Union continued its fight for her reinstatement with telegraphic appeals.

Committee Assailed

Declaring the School Committee "is clearly guilty of a flagrant violation of an elementary right of American citizens," the Cambridge Union of University Teachers defended "the right of any teacher or other citizen to express his or her opinion publicly" and placed blame on the scholastic authorities for setting "a very dangerous precedent."

Lashing out at the Committee's "brazen and brutal denial to Miss Alach of the rights which the Constitution guarantees to every citizen," the Executive Council of the Boston Federation of Teachers called the case to the attention of its affiliated body, the American Federation of Teachers.

"The logical result of the application of this policy would be to insulate the teaching profession from the currents of public thought," their statement asserted. "This policy would be the death of democratic education. If teachers are penalized, as Miss Alach has been, for expressing their convictions on a subject of such universal appeal as that of the national integrity of Czechoslovakia, an attitude of candid inquiry is destroyed through the school system and educational standards are irreparably damaged."

Telegram of Protest

A telegram to the Superintendent of Schools from the Committee on Academic Freedom of the Civil Liberties Union read as follows:

"The dismissal of Christina Alach for participating in a protest rally is indefensible even if the charges are true. Outside of classrooms, teachers should enjoy the same freedom of expression and participation in public affairs as other citizens and professional groups. We strongly urge you to reinstate Miss Alach in the interest of academic freedom."

Miss Alach's dismissal followed publication of newspaper pictures in which she was among a group of demonstrators in front of the British Consulate. The School Committee said she had "acknowledged taking an active part" and thereby had "ended her usefulness" as a teacher, although Miss Alach insists she "just happened" to be passing the Consulate and stopped to look when the picture was snapped.

Better Milk Prices Seen in Control

DRACUT, Mass., Oct. 15 (AP)—Better prices for farmers were seen today by an official of the New England Milk Producers Association if the Federal Government regulated the Lowell-Lawrence market.

C. P. Davis, General Manager of the Association, declared yesterday at a hearing here that joint federal and state regulation was "necessary" because of the interstate "nature" of the market and blamed shipment of milk from outside Massachusetts for "lowering the price level."

H. P. Young, an official of H. P. Hood & Sons, Inc., one of New England's largest dealers, insisted any increase in the price to farmers must be made without boosting the price to consumers, declaring "they can't afford to pay any more for milk."

Arguments presented at the hearing, sponsored jointly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Massachusetts Milk Control Board, will be forwarded to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Davis said during the hearing his Association would ask amendment of the federal order governing the Greater Boston market to "revise upward" the prices to producers.

Shipment of milk from outside Massachusetts was blamed for "lowering price levels" to farmers in the Lowell-Lawrence area.

More than 200 farmers, dealers, and consumers appeared at the hearing.

Tufts Speaker Announced

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 15 (AP)—Tufts College announces that Dr. Samuel P. Capen, Chancellor of the University of Buffalo, will be the principal speaker at the inauguration of Dr. Leonard Carmichael as President of Tufts College Nov. 4.

Port of Boston List Includes 3 Ocean Liners

Week-End Sailings

Deep-water passenger boat activity of the Port of Boston for the week end consists of three big liners, two of them due to visit the port Sunday and one Monday, a part of the 31 boats of all types due here between today and Monday, from all parts of the world.

Cunard White Star's Laconia, with 1,002 passengers and cargo from Liverpool, Cobh, and Galway, is expected to arrive Monday. The Scythia of the same line, comes in from New York Sunday to pick up passengers and cargo for Galway, Belfast, and Liverpool, sailing from East Boston at 4:30 p. m. The Vulcania, Italian Line's motorship, sails from Commonwealth Pier at 11:30 a. m. after embarking passengers for the Mediterranean.

Fishermen Await Wind For Gloucester Contest

Boston News Today

Thebaud Ready After Repairs

Ready and waiting today at Gloucester, Mass., for an honest breeze of wind to resume their contest for the sailing championship of the North Atlantic were Capt. Ben Pine's American challenger, Gertrude L. Thebaud, and Capt. Angus Walters' Bluenose, Canadian defender of the International Fishermen's trophy. Each has tucked away one race in the three-out-of-five series.

Thebaud remained on a marine railway until early this morning, having her underbody rubbed down. Captain Pine suspected something was amiss after Thursday's race and when the schooner came dripping from the brine it was discovered the last coat of paint was peeling and clinging to it like a growth of seaweed. Dockyard men also smoothed her keel, which had been chafed by contact with some underwater obstruction.

Some confusion existed as to where the next race might be sailed, if it was found impossible to sail today. The series already is behind schedule, since the boats still are working on the third race and the original schedule called for the fourth race off Boston Sunday.

Boston Opera Program Set

Nine evening performances and three matinees will make up the Metropolitan Grand Opera season in Boston next spring, according to plans announced by the Boston Opera Association today. The Association had hoped to arrange for a full two-week engagement, but the New York organization found it impossible to spare that much time because of obligations in other cities.

It is expected the Boston engagement will open on Thursday evening, March 16, 1939, and will con-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Business Index Up in September

Mills and factories in Massachusetts, in general, experienced a continuation of a sharp upturn in orders during September, according to the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. This brought the level for the month up to that of the same period in 1937 and above that of August, it was reported.

August showed a 15 per cent rise over July and September showed a 10½ per cent increase over August, according to this organization. The increase was not evenly distributed through all industries, however.

Textiles gained while machinery and equipment experienced a slight loss. Leather and shoes, paper and metal trades all showed an advance in preliminary figures.

Curley on Stand In Graves Trial

James M. Curley, Democratic nominee for Governor, took the stand in the Graves' perjury trial just before the close of court yesterday, and testified he never had discussed with Frederick H. Graves the settlement of the $85,000 damage claim paid by the City of Boston in 1933 while he was Mayor.

Former Governor Curley was called as a witness in this trial which grew out of Mr. Graves's testimony in a civil suit against Mr. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso a year ago, in which a judgment was handed down ordering them to return $50,000 plus interest, allegedly "improperly received" in the settlement of the $85,000 suit. Both have appealed.

Mr. Curley denied the charge made by Mr. Graves in an affidavit that the former Governor asked, in regard to the settlement, "What's in it for me?" and was told $40,000. Asked regarding the truth of this assertion and whether such a conversation had taken place, Mr. Curley shook his head vigorously and replied, "Of course not."

He will resume the stand Monday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"Amphitryon 38," by Jean Giraudou. Presented by the Theater Guild Starring Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Richard Whorf and Barry Thomson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30. (No one admitted during the prologue.) Last week.

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks" presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"Room Service," starring the Marx Bros. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Road to Reno," with Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45 6:50 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bob Burns in "The Arkansas Traveler." Fenway: 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Boris Karloff in "Mr. Wong, Detective." Fenway: 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Trans-Lux—
News Reel, Travel in Mexico, cartoons, sports, and other short subjects. Continuous from 9:15 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont—
Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall in "Always Goodbye." Also "Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Robert Taylor and Maureen O'Sullivan in "The Crowd Roars." Also Jane Withers in "Rascals." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Uptown—
"Secrets of an Actress," with Kay Francis. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Also "Carefree," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15.

University—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree," 3:10, 6:20, 9:15. Also "Secrets of an Actress," with Kay Francis and Ian Hunter. 1:35, 4:45, 8.

Radio Programs—Page 10

R. K. O. Boston—
"I'll Give a Million," featuring Warner Baxter. 11 a. m., 1:47, 4:33, 7:19, 10:05. Also "Crime Ring," featuring Allan Lane and Frances Mercer. 9:47 a. m., 12:33, 3:19, 6:05, 8:51.

Strand—
Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young in "Man's Castle." Also "Beloved Brat," with Bonita Granville and Dolores Costello. Tomorrow: Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne in "Merrily We Live." Also "Judge Hardy's Children," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone.

State and Orpheum—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Girl's School," with Anne Shirley and Ralph Bellamy. Both theaters 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

South Station Theater—
"Color Tour to Mexico." "Fun with Rube Goldberg." "Trailing the Jaguar." Latest newsreels and other shorts. Also "The Seeing Fingers."

Brookline Village Theater—
"Crime Ring," with Allan Lane and Frances Mercer. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. Also "Mr. Chump" with Johnnie Davis and Lola Lane. 4, 7, 10. Tomorrow: "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

Coolidge Corner—
"Safety in Numbers," with Jed Prouty, Spring Byington and Shirley Dean. 2:14 5:13, 8:12. Also "Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur 3:44, 6:43, 9:46.

Exeter—
Richard Dix in "Sky Giant." 2:05, 4:55, 7:45. Also Robert Young in "Rich Man, Poor Girl." 3:35, 6:25, 9:15. Tomorrow: Freddie Bartholomew and Mickey Rooney in "Lord Jeff." Also "Fast Company," with Melvyn Douglas and Florence Rice.

Metropolitan—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also Peter Lorre in "Mysterious Mr. Moto." 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:40.

Repertory—
Carole Lombard in "Love Before Breakfast." Also "Counsel for Crime," with Otto Kruger and Nana Bryant. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young in "A Man's Castle." Also "The Hoosier Schoolboy," with Mickey Rooney.

Scollay and Modern—
"Four Daughters," with John Garfield, Jeffrey Lynn and the three Lane sisters. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable, Eleanor Whitney and John Ariedge. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:30. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free Public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in The Daniel Dorchester Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Street and March Avenue, Dorchester, 3:30 p. m.

Ford Hall Forum—
Harold J. Laski, Professor of Political Science at the University of London, British Labor Party leader, will speak on "Prospects for European Democracy."

Concert Calendar

Longy School of Music—
Program from the works of Claudio Carnevro, Portuguese composer. Katherine Carnevro, violinist, in charge will speak briefly on the songs, trios, and piano works to be performed. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, 8:15. Oct. 18.

Tremont Temple—
"Fiesta Mexicana," presented by Mexican musicians and dancers in costumes. Angell J. Mercado, director. Arturo Cortes, tenor. 88 Tremont Street. Oct. 19 and 20. Matinees 2:30, evenings 8:15.

Symphony Hall—First in the series of Youth Concerts. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30. Oct. 19.

Symphony Hall—First in the series of Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Coolidge String Quartet. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. Oct. 21.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Coolidge String Quartet. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Oct. 22.

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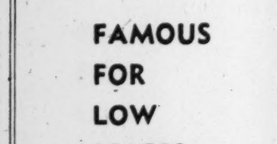

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Some Symphonic Novelties

The Arts in Boston

An air of novelty informs the Boston Symphony programs of this week. Mozart's Divertimento in B flat major, for strings and two horns (K. 287), had yesterday its first performance at these concerts. Aaron Copland's "El Salón México" was heard for the first time in Boston. The concert closed with Dvořák's "New World" Symphony, in E minor, which, although it is hardly novel, is seldom heard nowadays. Dr. Koussevitzky has played it only twice before, in 1929 and in 1934.

But if the "New World" Symphony is not novel, it is at least timely. It is the most notable symphony by a Bohemian composer. The musical controversy which once raged round this work has passed, but in view of the recent history of the composer's country Dr. Koussevitzky no doubt found it interesting to recall the work of a man who, as the program book reminded us, was a "successful exponent of the principle of racial character in music." And if his music seems a little naïve to our sophisticated ears, it is nevertheless the product of a gifted musician. At the hands of Dr. Koussevitzky this symphony always appears in its most ingratiating light. Possibly he feels a certain sympathy for it as music; it is rather Tchaikisztian. Whether he does or not, he plays it as if it were close to his heart.

The Mozart is a real addition to the orchestra's repertory. Written in the difficult Munich period, when the composer was 21, it reflects his genius in almost every measure. There are six movements, of which the most interesting are the opening Allegro and the Adagio, but the Theme and Variations and the two Minuets are delightfully characteristic of Mozart's inexhaustible melodic inspiration and inventive resourcefulness. The final movement seemed at a first hearing of less interest than the others, and it was marred by some uncertainty in the violins in the introductory Andante. Elsewhere the orchestra played with an incredibly pure tone, exquisite phrasing and the subtlest nuance. It was a performance which could have been achieved only by an absolutely top-notch orchestra, led by a conductor of creative imagination. The audience was stirred to applaud until the men were called to their feet.

In notes supplied for the program book Mr. Copland confesses that all he could hope to do in this work was to show the Mexico of the tourists. The Salón México is a dance hall in Mexico City, and Mr. Copland's music attempts to reflect its atmosphere. It employs several Mexican folk songs, Spanish in character, which are treated with the composer's usual orchestral skill. But the interest is purely superficial, and the work is unimportant in respect of the whole body of Mr. Copland's work, to which it bears a relation similar to that of the "Spanish Caprice" to Rimsky-Korsakoff's operas. It might make a good acquisition for the Pop Concerts.

L. A. S.

'The Seeing Fingers'

"The Seeing Fingers," a Boston-made picture showing the work of the Braille Press, is being shown for the first time here in the current program at the South Station Theater. It will remain through Thursday.

For those who can see neither newsreels nor newspapers, the Braille periodicals for the blind, "The Weekly" and "Our Special," carry the news of the world to 3,500 readers in 32 different countries. How the Braille system of printing with raised dots as symbols for letters, numbers and musical notes, was evolved, and how the two magazines are produced, is shown in well-planned sequences in this picture.

Other systems of bringing information and entertainment to the blind are also touched upon briefly, including the "talking book"—using slow-playing phonograph records—and the simplified Moon system of raised printing.

With fingers sliding quickly along the lines of "The Weekly" some of its readers are shown as they get a review of world news condensed in something resembling the magazine Time style. Women are shown with "Our Special," smiling over stories, working over recipes in their kitchens, or playing games.

Finally the picture shows the slate arrangement with which individuals can punch out the Braille characters for messages to friends, and the new developments in Braille typewriters and shorthand machines. An idea of the many games which can be played by using Braille characters on cards, counters or checkers, is also given.

The picture was photographed at the Braille Press on East Fourth Street, South Boston. The effective narration was supplied by Neil Wallace, a WEEI news broadcaster.

Among other short subjects making up the program is an interesting "Color Tour to Mexico" which includes good shots of Mayan ruins.

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Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the latest published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week, Oct. 31-Nov. 5, inc., 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

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Sea of Confederate Gray Floods Boston

By a Staff Photographer

West Point Cadets, Platoon Formation, "Marching On" the Statehouse

Nine Hundred Cadets March as One Man

To the brisk notes of "Our Bugler"—and later "Col. Bogey"—900 members of the United States Corps of Cadets, gray capes buttoned back, and gilt buttons sparkling in the sun, stepped away as one man from Huntington Avenue yards at 9:15 this morning, subway-bound on the first leg to the 24th annual Harvard-Army football game this afternoon.

Crowds lined the curbing along the line of march down Huntington Avenue to Dartmouth, to Beacon, to Park Street. It was a silent gathering for the most part, little applause as the line of future Army officers swished by, eyes front and chins set.

Lack of applause did not mean lack of interest. Everyone on the sidelines was impressed by the precision of the four-abreast squads as the boys mastered the "shell-holes" at the subway construction "sector" on Huntington, and also the platoon formation in two lines as the cadets completely filled Beacon Street from curb to curb.

Ahead of the long line of Confederate gray high-stepped the horses of 12 of Boston's "finest" mounted under Peter Dooley. Two hundred patrolmen were stationed along the route.

Then came Regimental Commander Cadet H. T. Smith at the head of the "Army"—just behind the smart 85-piece U. S. Army band, attached to the United States Military Academy at West Point. One wonders whether the visitors got more than a fleeting glimpse of Boston's noted Beacon Street and the amethyst window panes of Revolutionary days.

It was "eyes front" with a vengeance as the line swung by, preserving serious mien, shoe tips glistening. Under the greatcoats and capes one knew the remainder of a total of 44 gilt buttons were polished to equal brilliancy—the uniform count is 44, according to one of the cadets, who vouchsafed that he was bringing along his total of $5 allowance—not a paltry $1.50 because of demerits back at the Academy.

The corps—half the full strength, for the others remained at home in order to attend the Princeton game—entered special subway trains for Cambridge, where they were entertained at lunch at Harvard Union and then marched to the field. At midnight—after social obligations have been filled—the future generals must be aboard the three specials—ready to pull out for West Point.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Notre Dame-Illinois football game	Pittsburgh - Wisconsin football game	Notre Dame-Illinois	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	Al Roth's Orchestra	"Swingology"; variety program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Eddie Duchin's Or.	Music		Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Rhythm Revue"			Sport reports	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Merrymakers"	Spanish Revue; news	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Football news	Political talk	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Songs for You"	Les Brown's Orchestra	Dramatization	Sport results	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Commentator	"Message of Israel"	"Avalon Time"; Red Foley, soloist; guests	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	"Message of Israel"	Richard Himber's Or.	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Shandor's Gypsies
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	Jim's Question Bee	John Hay Centennial	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	Jim's Question Bee		"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Johnny Presents";	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou; L. Clinton's Or.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Al Donahue's Orchestra		Lawrence Welk's Orch.	V. Cratil, songs
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"The Pie Cure"; drama	Fred Waring and His Pensylvanians	George Olsen's Orch.	Dance Music
8:45 questions; answers	"The Pie Cure"; drama		George Olsen's Orch.	Dance Music; sports
9:00 "Drama Time"	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks Johnson, W. Butterworth,	Hawaiian Music	Spy Stories
9:15 "Dance Time"	Henry Burr; soloists,	"America Dances"	Hawaiian Music	Spy Stories
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"America Dances"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"	"America Dances"	"The Playboys"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Arturo Toscanini, conductor	"America Dances"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;		"America Dances"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:30 W. C. Fields		Fats Waller's Orch.	Colonel Merriwether's	"Front Page Drama"
10:45 Political talk	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Arturo Toscanini, conductor	Fats Waller's Orch.	Minstrel Show	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news		News Service	Walter Miller's Orch.	Dance music
11:15 Sports; talk; music		Weather Service	Walter Miller's Orch.	Dance music
11:30 Chas. Baum's Or.	News; weather; music	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Chas. Baum's Or.	Dance Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's variety program	"Sunshine Time"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian melodies		"Melody Market"	French Songs
10:30 "Airs and Dances"	"Dreams of Long Ago"	"American Society of Ancient Instruments"	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Morning hymns
10:45 "Airs and Dances"	drama			Studio speaker
11:00 Service from Old	News; weather; journal.	Music; "Pine Tavern"; serial	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Studio speaker
11:15 South Church	"Neighbor Nell"	"Madrigal Singers"		"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30 Service from Old	Studio talk	"Madrigal Singers"	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	The Italian Hour
11:45 South Church	"Southernaires"	"Madrigal Singers"		The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Radio City Chamber Music; string quartet; vocal and instrumental soloists	Clotilda Zappula and Francis J. Cronin, University of Chicago Round Table	Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Safety talk			Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Commentator			Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 "Gems of Melody"			Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 "Beacon St. Window"	"Great Plays"; "The Trojan Women" by Euripides, with Blanche Yurka	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano club		Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 "Europe Calling"		News Service	"Men With Wings"; dramatic program	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Romany Trail"		"Chats About Dogs"		Portuguese Hour
2:00 Walberg Brown Strings	"Magic Key"; Sym. or., dir. of F. Black; W. Hampden, V. Rea, E. Lennox, A. Templeton	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt Fanny's"; variety	"Let's Go Back to the Bible"	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Commentator on		"The Kidoodlers"		"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Sports		Broadcast from Paris	"The Lamplighter"	"Voice of Israel"
2:45			News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Everybody's Music;	"Dog Heroes"; sketch	"Sunday Drivers"; variety program	Harold Stokes Orchestra	"Let's Get Together"; juvenile stories
3:15 Symphony orches-	Vocal trio		Harold Stokes Orchestra	
3:30 tra, direction of	"Second Guessers"; football comment	"Court of Human Relations"	"People's Rally"	Lincoln Quintette
3:45 Howard Barlow			"People's Rally"	"Varied Voices"
4:00 "Sunday Afternoon Party"	"National Vespers"	"Autumn Time Concert"	Religious Hour	American Forum
4:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	"National Vespers"	Talk	Religious Hour	American Forum
4:30 "The Texas Rangers"	News; speaker	"The Shadow"; dramatization	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Four Alphabets"
4:45	"Boredom by Budd"		"Gypsy Caravan"	Network talk
5:00 Buddy Clark, songs	Metropolitan Opera auditions; Martinelli, guest	"Tune Types"; variety program	Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Buddy Clark, songs	Farm Radio News		Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 Ben Bernie and	V. Gomez, guitarist	Paul Wing's Spelling Bee	Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 All the Lads"	Federal Housing talk		Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 "Silver Theater";	Winston Churchill, Answer to Hitler	"Four Stars Tonight";	Political talk	Jerry Baker, songs
6:15 Conrad Nagle, m. c.		Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
6:30 "Laugh Liner";	Political talk	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Dramatization
6:45 Billy House; orch.	News commentator	Vocal Group	Ray Perkins; orchestra	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform';	Edward Tomlinson; talk	Jack Benny Program; vocalist; orchestra	News Service	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:15 informal discussion	Edward Tomlinson; talk		Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Gospel Songs
7:30 "Passing Parade";	"Sunday Night at Seth	"Bandwagon"; Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Dick Barrie's Orchestra.	Sports commentator
7:45 John Nesbett	Parkers"		Dick Barrie's Orchestra.	"Irish Minstrels"
8:00 N. E. Town Meeting; Faneuil Hall.	"Out of the West"; Ernest Gill's Orchestra.	Don Ameche; E. Bergen; Judy Canova, Annie and Zeke; N. Eddy; D. Lamour; Sonja Henie	"Bach Cantata Series"; soloists; chorus; orch.	"Classical Album"
8:15				"Classical Album"
8:30 N. E. Town Meeting; Faneuil Hall.	"Out of the West"; Ernest Gill's Orchestra.		"Say It With Words"; with Dr. Charles Funk	Shirley Winters, songs. "Swing at It".
8:45				
9:00 Sunday Evening Hour; Symph. Or.,	Hollywood Playhouse; "The Artists"	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round; soloists; orch.	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final"; dramatizations
9:15 Richard Crooks,	Walter Winchell	American Album of Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio talk
9:30 guest	Irene Rich; sketch		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Organ music
9:45			"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00 Martin E. Dies;	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15 talk	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30 "Headlines and Bylines"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Col. Frederick Palmer	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:45		Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; music	News; weather; music	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Commentator
11:15 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Weather reports	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance Music
11:30 P. Pendarvis' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"; reader; music
11:45 P. Pendarvis' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Lee Shelley's Orch.	

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music";	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliott	"As You Like It";	"Variations"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club; soloist; orchestra; news	Household talk	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake"	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Home Forum; political	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"The Nation's School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Jane Arden"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"		Popular songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Norman Cloutier's Or.	"Just Plain Bill"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; play	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Interview	Talk
11:15 "Merrymakers"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Weather; music; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	P. Porterfield, songs	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue;	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sports relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Checkerboard Time"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Network talk	"Today's Travelers"
1:45 Gospel Singer	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Vagabond Singer"
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Estelle Sternberger
2:45 of the Air"	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Sports; Red Cross talk	Organ music
3:00 Curtis Institute of Music; Casimir	Rochester Civic Orchestra Matinee Concert	"Mary Marlin"	City Hall Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 Hall, Philadelphia	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport relay	Sport reports
3:30 Community Bulletin	Weather; news	"Pepper Young"	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Sport reports
3:45		"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sport reports
4:00 'Pattern in Swing'	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Lee Grant's Orchestra
4:15 Readings	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30 "Four Clubmen"	"Club Matinee"; variety	Dramatic sketch	"Memory Lane"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Memory Lane"	Shirley Hall, songs
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Spy Trial"
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Nan Wynn, songs.	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"

Toscanini Returns to Air, So Do Opera and Play Hours

Week-End Radio Specials

The return of Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra, the opening of the Radio City Music Hall programs with a series of "tabloid" operas and resumption of NBC's "Great Plays" series with Blanche Yurka, will be among the important premieres over the week end.

The concerts of the NBC Symphony under Mr. Toscanini will be heard Saturdays over the NBC-Blue network only, to WBZ, Boston, from 10 to 11:30 p. m. The opening concert: Vaughan Williams's "Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis" for Double String Orchestra; Brahms's Symphony No. 3 in F. Major; Martucci's "Notturno" and "Noveletta"; Tchaikovsky's Overture Fantasy "Romeo and Juliet." Other dial-worthy programs tonight:

Variety:
Tommy Riggs and "Betty Lou," with Alison Skipworth, screen player, guest, NBC-Red to WNAC, 8 p. m.

Sunday

Serious Music:
Radio City "Music Hall of the Air," to be heard at new time of 12 noon to 1 p. m., NBC-Blue to WBZ, presenting Music Hall Opera Company in condensed version of "La Traviata," with Robert Weede, Jan Peerce, Rosemarie Brancato, assisting vocalists, chorus, and orchestra.

Drama:
"Everybody's Music" to conclude current season with all-American program, Howard Barlow, conductor, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.; program: Carl Mathes's "Five Tone Pictures," subtitled "Portrait of a Woman"; Deems Taylor's "Through the Looking Glass" Suite, based on Lewis Carroll's book.

Drama:
Euripides's "The Trojan Women," with Blanche Yurka in lead, first vehicle of "Great Plays," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 1 p. m., a powerful antiwar play; Burns Mantle, well-known New York critic, to comment; music by Frank Black and his orchestra.

"Men With Wings," aviation drama, Mutual to WAAB, 1:30 p. m., to present Jack Knight, now with United Air Lines, first pilot to fly air mail at night.

Walter Hampden, well-known Shakespearean actor, to do "Excommunication Scene" from Bulwer-Lytton's "Richelieu," in "Magic Key," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 3 p. m.; also Virginia Rea and Elizabeth Lennox, vocalists; Alec Templeton, blind pianist; Clifton Fadiman, commentator.

Cary Grant and Phyllis Brook to do "Wings in the Dark," aviation story in CBS to WEEI drama period, 6 p. m.

Winston Churchill, British statesman, to answer charges made by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler in address at Saarbrücken recently, from London, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 6 p. m.

R. D. Blackmore's "Lorna Doone" chosen by Orson Welles and company over CBS network, except Boston, 4 p. m.

Richard Crooks, tenor, to sing "Lohengrin's Farewell" from "Lohengrin," Schubert's Serenade, and Lehmann's "Ah! Moon of My Delight," in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.; orchestra, José Iturbi, conducting, to play Weber's "Der Frieschuts" Overture, Turina's "Procession Del Rocio" and Liszt's "Hungarian Fantaisie."

Maxo de la Roche's "The Artists," with Charles Boyer, and Maureen O'Sullivan in supporting role, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9 p. m.

Talks:
"Labor Here and in Europe," subject of University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red to WNAC, 12:30 p. m.

"Is There Too Much Politics in Relief?" discussion by "The People's Platform," CBS to WEEI, 7 p. m.

Monday

Serious Music:
Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor, to inaugurate series of 90 concerts by the "Rochester orchestras," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 3 p. m., program: Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" Overture; Nocturne from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream"; Sinigaglia's "Piedmontese Dance," No. 1; Ballet Music from Gounod's "Faust."

Margaret Speaks, soprano, to sing Henschel's "Morning Hymn," Herbert's "When You're Away" and aria from Ponchielli's "La Gioconda," NBC-Red to WNAC, 8:30 p. m.; orchestra under Alfred Wallenstein to play Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody," Scherzo from "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, Schubert's Marche Militaire.

Drama:
Don Ameche as "Chico" and Jean Arthur as "Diane," in "Radio Theater's" presentation of "Seventh Heaven," CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Talk:
Herbert Hoover, before meeting of the Women's Federation of Republican Clubs of Connecticut, at Hartford, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9 p. m.

A. D. H.

Around the Corner—

Key to Situation—It is irksome to attempt to enter a house you have just rented and not be able to find where the previous occupant has hidden the key—and it is exasperating, when locked out of a house, to hear the telephone ringing persistently inside.

Both these situations confronted one suburban family recently. Just a few minutes after they had begun a fruitless search for the key in all the customary places of concealment, the phone bell swung into action.

Finally a window was pried open and the receiver was lifted off the hook and applied to an eager ear. A friendly voice spoke: "I am Mrs.—— next door. Mrs.—— left the key to your house with me."

Putting in the Dog—Back in the days when canoeing on the Charles was in its full glory, someone now living on Lake Waban, "put on the dog" in a rather elegant craft. On Sept. 21 a pine tree fell neatly across the middle of it.

"We might take one end of it, turn it over, and put the dog in it," he said. "We need a doghouse."

Not Reverence—It was not reverence for the traditions of the South Station, we understand, which made a friends of ours bend over on the escalator carrying her up from the subway at that point the other day, and remove a shoe.

At first astounded by her tactics, patrons crowding up behind soon realized that the heel of the shoe had become wedged between ridges in the step. It was pried loose just before reaching the steel teeth at the top.

"Very Good, Jeeves"—Even P. G. Wodehouse's famous servant could hardly have risen to the occasion better than a certain butler we heard of not long ago.

With a staff of servants, he was just taking possession, for his employer, of a palatial suburban residence, rented for a period. The owner—of large dramatic but small financial resources—was making a major tragedy of the temporary "sacrifice" of her home.

For her last moments in it, she chose musical effect. Her fingers, wandering wearily over the keys, produced melancholy chords expressing a mood of tragic resignation in the face of adverse fate.

Suddenly the moment for an effective exit arrived—her car was announced.

"My hat, my hat, where is it?" she cried.

The butler, stony faced, stalked to the window ledge and handed her an ostrich-plumed headpiece which he may—or may not—really have thought was hers. Actually it dated from the days of jousting knights.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Oct. 16

7 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Oct. 16

5 p. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Oct. 17

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Oct. 17

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Sears
HEATING EQUIPMENT
"All Kinds of Heat for All Kinds of Homes"
Furnaces, Stokers Circulators
BIRMINGHAM

LMILLER Beautiful Shoes
Sold Exclusively in Birmingham at
BURGER-PHILLIPS
FIRST FLOOR
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL STORES
Birmingham's Favorite Food Stores
PIGGLY WIGGLY
'Carry Most All Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor'
"A STORE NEAR YOU"

The New Society Brand
SUITS and OVERCOATS
for Men and Women
ARE HERE
BLACH'S
BALE AND SQUARE FOR HALF A CENTURY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

OBW
Smart Merchandise
reasonably priced
Wearing Apparel—Shoes and Gifts
Odum, Bowers & White
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

How to Use More Apples and Help Move Salvaged Fruit

These Checked Recipes on Tasty Apple Foods Are to Enable Consumers to Aid Farmers in Moving a Larger Volume of Fruit, Blown Down in Great Quantities by the Hurricane

Pies

Apple Date Pie With Cheese Crust

- 6 to 8 apples, pared, cored, sliced
- 6 dates, pitted, sliced
- ½ cup sugar
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- juice and grated rind of ½ lemon
- pastry

Pastry—Substitute 2 tablespoons snappy cheese (softened at room temperature) for 2 tablespoons of shortening in your usual pastry recipe. Line pie pan.

Mix apples, dates, sugar, salt, lemon juice, and rind. Fill pie shell, dot top with butter, add tablespoon of water. Cover with top crust of pastry. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 45 minutes, or until apples are soft and crust nicely brown.

Deep Dish McIntosh Apple Pie

- 8 McIntosh apples (medium size)
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 tablespoon flour
- 1 tablespoon butter
- nutmeg and cinnamon

Butter the casserole (or deep dish). Fill with apples, peeled, cored, and sliced. Mix with flour and sugar, and sprinkle with nutmeg and cinnamon. Dot with butter. Cover with a top crust. Press edges together with fingers. Cut a few slits in the top for steam vents. Bake in a hot oven (450° F.) for 10 minutes, then reduce to 350° F. and bake 30 minutes longer, or until apples are done.

Sauces and Salads

Applesauce

- 8 tart apples
- 1 cup sugar, added after cooking
- 1 cup water
- cinnamon, nutmeg, or grated lemon rind, to taste

For old-fashioned applesauce—use Rhode Island Greenings or Baldwins—and, in the spring, Northern Spies. Pare, cut in eighths and core. Add water and cook until soft. Add sugar and cinnamon, nutmeg or grated lemon rind to taste.

For coral-pink sauce—use Cortland apples or McIntosh. Wash (do not pare) and slice the apples. Add water, cook slowly until tender. They cook very quickly. Rub through colander. Add sugar and cinnamon, nutmeg or grated lemon rind to taste. Reheat until sugar is melted.

Baked Applesauce

- 6 apples, peeled, cored, and sliced
- ½ cup sugar
- Pinch of salt
- ¼ cup water

Place the apples in a covered baking dish with sugar, salt, and water. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 30 minutes, or until the apples are soft.

For salads use McIntosh or Cortland apples all winter long, and in the spring, the Northern Spy. Leave the tender red skin on the juicy McIntosh. Cortland apples are particularly fine for salads because they do not turn dark upon cutting.

Waldorf Salads

- 4 apples, cubed
- 6 dates, pitted, sliced
- 1 cup celery cubes
- walnuts, if desired
- mayonnaise

Mix carefully and serve on leaf of lettuce.

or

- 4 apples, cut in balls
- 1 cup seeded grapes
- 1 pkg. cream cheese shaped into balls

Mix carefully and serve on leaf of lettuce.

Layered Cheese and Apple Salad

- 1 pkg lemon-flavored gelatin
- 1 pint warm water
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 apple, diced
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- 1 pkg. (3 ounces) cream cheese
- ½ cup broken walnut meats

Dissolve gelatin in warm water. Add salt. Chill. Combine apple, sugar, and dash of salt. When gelatin is slightly thickened, fold apple into ½ of gelatin mixture. Turn into mold. Chill until firm. Place remaining gelatin in bowl of cracked ice or ice water and whip with rotary egg beater until fluffy and thick like whipped cream. Blend cheese with nuts. Fold into whipped gelatin. Pour over firm first layer. Chill until firm. Serve in squares on crisp lettuce. Garnish with mayonnaise. Serves 8.

Stuffed Apple Salad

Select medium-sized apples; wash, pare, and core. Cook in a covered pan in sirup made in the proportion of 2 cups of water to 1 cup of sugar. Use just enough sirup to entirely cover the apples. Red cinnamon candies added to the sirup make the apples even more attractively rose-colored. After cooking, drain the apples and chill in the refrigerator thoroughly. Then fill with cottage and cream cheese, which has been mixed with salt to taste, paprika, and a little finely chopped green pepper. Serve on a crisp lettuce leaf with mayonnaise or French dressing.

Entrees

Use McIntosh, Rhode Island Greenings, or Baldwins until spring, then select Northern Spies.

Fried Apples

Pare apples, or not as desired. Core and slice into eighths as doughnuts. Saute (in the fat left over from cooking bacon or sausages) until tender and slightly brown, but not broken. Sprinkle with sugar, and, if desired, a little cinnamon. Serve with hot toasted halves of English muffins and country sausage.

Savory Stuffed Apples

- 6 Northern Spy apples
- 1 cup chopped raw beef
- 2 strips bacon
- 2 stalks celery
- 1 egg
- ¼ teaspoon savory seasoning
- 1 small onion
- salt, pepper

Put meat, bacon, celery, and onion through the food chopper. Add remaining ingredients and mix well. Wash and core the Northern Spies. Fill the cored apples with the prepared stuffing. Place them in a shallow baking dish and bake about 35 minutes in a medium oven (350° F), basting with a little butter melted in hot water.

Baked Apples Supreme

- 6 baking apples
- ½ lb. sausage meat or 6 small sausages
- sugar
- nutmeg

If McIntosh apples are used, do not pare. Core. Stuff with sausage. Arrange in baking dish. Sprinkle with sugar and spice. Cover bottom of baking dish with water. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 45 minutes or until well cooked.

Apples and Sweet Potatoes

Quarter Baldwin or McIntosh apples without paring. Cut boiled sweet potatoes in halves. Arrange in layers in baking dish. Drop bits of butter on layers sprinkled with about 3 tablespoons of brown sugar and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until a golden brown.

Apple Omelet

- 6 tablespoons butter
- 2 McIntosh apples, washed, cored, and sliced crosswise ¼ inch thick
- 4 eggs
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- powdered sugar

Heat skillet, melt butter in it, and brown apples on both sides over moderate heat. Remove to platter. Beat eggs and pour into skillet. Cook over low heat, lifting the edges with a spatula, to let uncooked portion run under. When set, put the fried apples sprinkled with sugar on the omelet. Roll it and turn on a warm platter. Sprinkle with paprika.

Apple and Onion Soup

- 4 tablespoons butter
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 1 qt. veal or chicken stock or 4 boullion cubes dissolved in 1 qt. water
- 1 cup onions, steamed and chopped
- 1 cup onion water
- ⅛ teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 cup McIntosh apple sauce
- salt

Soften butter in a large saucepan and blend with flour which has been mixed with sugar and pepper. Add meat stock and stir until it boils; then add onions, onion water, nutmeg, and applesauce. Salt to taste and serve very hot.

Bread, Muffins, and Cakes

Use McIntosh, Baldwins, or Rhode Island Greenings, and in the spring, the Northern Spy.

Apple Brown Bread

- 1 cup sugar
- ½ cup shortening
- 2 eggs
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1½ tablespoons sour milk
- 1 cup raw apples (grind but do not peel)
- 2 cups flour (hard wheat, all-purpose)
- ¼ cup nutmeats
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Bake in a loaf pan in moderate oven (350° F.) for 45 minutes.

Sugary Apple Muffins

- 2¼ cups sifted cake or pastry flour
- 3½ teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 cup milk
- 4 tablespoons shortening
- ½ cup plus 2 tablespoons of sugar
- 1 egg beaten
- 1 cup finely chopped, pared apples

Sift flour with baking powder, salt, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, and ¼ teaspoon nutmeg. Cream shortening and ½ cup sugar. Stir in egg, then flour mixture alternately with milk. Fold in chopped apples, then fill greased muffin pans almost full. Sprinkle with remaining 2 tablespoons sugar, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, and ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, mixed. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 20 to 30 minutes. Makes 20 muffins.

Applesauce Loaf Cake

- ⅓ cup butter
- 1 cup sugar
- 1½ cups applesauce
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 2 cups flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- ¼ teaspoon cloves
- ⅛ teaspoon allspice
- ¼ teaspoon nutmeg
- ½ cup nuts
- ½ cup raisins
- pinch of salt
- rind of one lemon

Cream butter and sugar. Add soda to applesauce and fold into creamed mixture. Sift flour, baking powder, salt, cloves, allspice, and nutmeg together, and add, together with grated lemon rind, to the mixture. Then fold in raisins and nuts. Place mixture in a loaf pan, sprinkle a little flour on top, and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for from 45 to 60 minutes.

Dutch Apple Cake

- 1½ cups flour
- 2¼ teaspoons baking powder
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 4 tablespoons shortening
- 1 egg
- ½ cup milk
- 4 to 6 apples
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 2 tablespoons butter

Sift flour, measure and now sift again with baking powder, salt, and sugar. Cut in your shortening very fine. Beat egg, combine with milk, and gradually add to flour. Mix only until flour and liquid are combined. Spread dough over bottom of a well-greased baking pan (8 by 8 by 2 inches is the best size). Peel, core, and cut your apples in eighths, and arrange in overlapping rows on the dough, pointed edge down. Springle with sugar and cinnamon, and dot with butter. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) for 25 to 30 minutes, or until apples are tender. Cut in squares. Serve hot with cream for breakfast.

Other Desserts

McIntosh and Cortlands make excellent puddings and desserts. Rhode Island Greenings and Baldwins may also be used. But in the spring your choice will be Northern Spies.

Old Fashioned Apple Dumplings

- 6 apples, pared, cored
- Short biscuit dough
- ½ cup sugar
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon

Roll biscuit dough to ¼ inch thickness. Cut into 6 inch squares. Place apple on each square. Sprinkle with sugar, mixed with cinnamon. Add a slight sprinkling of flour, and a spot of butter. Bring corners of dough to top of apple, shawl fashion. Press edges together. Place in baking pan, cover bottom of pan with water. Bake in moderate oven (350°) 45 minutes to 1 hour.

Old Fashioned Apple Pan Dowdy

- 5 apples, sliced
- ¼ cup sugar
- ¼ cup molasses
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg
- ⅛ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup hot water
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon

Wash, pare, core, and slice apples. Add sugar, molasses, spices, salt, and hot water. Place in a pudding dish, on the back of the range and let simmer until soft. Prepare dough made of the following:

- 1 cup flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons shortening
- ¾ cup milk or water (about)

Sift dry ingredients. Rub in shortening, add milk. Put on top the apple mixture and cook in a moderate oven (350°) for 35 minutes. Serve with hard sauce.

Spicy Apple Souffle

- ½ cup quick cooking tapioca
- ½ cup sugar
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 2 cups milk
- 2 tablespoons butter
- ⅛ teaspoon cinnamon
- ⅛ teaspoon nutmeg
- 1½ tablespoons lemon juice
- 1 cup grated raw apple
- 3 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon-colored
- 3 egg whites, stiffly beaten

Combine quick-cooking tapioca, sugar, salt, and milk in top of double boiler. Place over rapidly boiling water, bring to scalding point (allow 3 to 5 minutes), and cook 5 minutes, stirring frequently. Add butter, spices, lemon juice, and apple. Cool slightly while beating eggs. Add egg yolks and mix well. Fold into egg whites. Turn into greased baking dish. Place in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 50 to 60 minutes, or until souffle is firm. Serve hot with whipped cream. Serves 8.

Snow Queen

Fold two cups of thick rosy applesauce into the stiffly beaten whites of four egges. Add pinch of salt; add ⅔ tablespoon lemon juice, and sprinkle with nutmeg. Pile into individual serving dishes. Garnish with whipped cream and top with a red maraschino cherry.

Apple Tapioca Cream Pudding

- 3 apples, pared and thinly sliced
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 1 tablespoon melted butter
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 3 tablespoons boiling water
- 2½ tablespoons quick cooking tapioca
- ¼ cup sugar
- ⅛ teaspoon salt
- 1 egg yolk
- 2 cups milk
- 1 egg white, stiffly beaten
- ⅛ teaspoon vanilla

Place apples in greased baking dish; sprinkle with 3 tablespoons sugar, butter, lemon juice, and water. Cover and bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 30 minutes. Combine quick-cooking tapioca, ¼ cup sugar, salt, egg yolk, and milk in top of double boiler and stir enough to break egg yolk. Place over rapidly boiling water, bring to scalding point (allow 3 to 5 minutes), and cook 5 minutes, stirring frequently. Remove from boiling water. Fold a small amount into egg white; add to remaining tapioca mixture and blend. Add vanilla. Turn out over hot apples and continue baking, uncovered, 15 minutes. Serve hot or cold with strawberry or other fruit sauce, or with jam sauce. Serves 6.

Apples-on-a-Stick

- McIntosh apples
- Wooden skewers
- 2 cups sugar
- ⅓ cup white karo
- ¾ cup water
- 12 red cinnamon candies or few drops of oil of cloves and red coloring

Select as many McIntosh apples as are needed and stick wooden skewers—the kind you can buy at any butcher's shop—into the blossom end. Mix sugar, karo, and water in the top of the double boiler, stirring as the mixture cooks until the sugar is dissolved. Add the red cinnamon candies or the oil of cloves and red coloring, then continue cooking without stirring until a little of the mixture dropped in cold water forms a hard piece that cracks easily. Then set the pan over the hot water that should be boiling in the bottom of the double boiler. Dip each apple into the sirup and whirl the apple until it is covered smoothly. Then stand the apples on glass plate or tray, not permitting the apples to touch each other while cooling.

and try this—Apple Pie

- 4 to 6 tart apples
- ⅓ to ½ cup sugar
- ¼ teaspoon nutmeg or cinnamon
- ⅛ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon butter
- 1 teaspoon lemon juice

Line pie plate with plain pastry. Pare, core, and slice the apples. Put row of slices around plate ½ inch from edge, and work toward center until plate is covered; then pile on remainder. Mix sugar, spices, salt, and lemon juice, and sprinkle over apples. Dot with butter. Wet edges of under crust. Cover with upper crust and press edges together. Bake 40 to 45 minutes in hot oven (450° F.), reduced after 10 minutes to 425° F.

Apple Pie Whiffs Fill Fall Full Of Enticing Aromas

(Continued from Page 9)

ing the while, and take off a fragment. Chew slowly. Ah-h-h-h!

This social pastime of a living room aglow from a log fire, or a tramp across country on one of these are autumn days of crimson and gold, can be duplicated entirely through the A-to-Z of what mankind eats. Apples may start the dinner as soup. Diced or otherwise sliced, they give grace to crackly lettuce leaves of a salad.

There are those whose countenances brighten at the prospect of apples cored and stuffed with beef and bacon or small sausages. Ah-h-h, encore!

Or have you had an apple omelet? Not fried apples, but an omelet. Try one—and you'll try another.

Herewith are presented—and not for women only, as mistresses of the hearth—a compendium of recipes collected and collated by the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission. All are worthy of clipping and pasting in the family cook book.

The recipes fairly make one's mouth water, particularly in the realm of apples at their social best, as dessert. There are the Pan Dowdy devotees, and those who pledge the dumpling, but in-and-out-of-season friends of the apple envision it in steaming potions between retaining walls of flaky crust.

The Right Shade

Golden tan is the right shade—no pale, characterless, doughy, sodden covering to prevent too-quick release of cinnamon-nutmeg fragrance. This masterpiece, too, must be juicy, not wizened. And such juice! Not runny and thin, or the apple segments awash, but a juice that is a sirup, a juice to be spooned up after the last morsel of crust is swallowed. It must be possible of unhurried differentiation by palate test into the nectar of the apple itself, sugar, butter, cinnamon or nutmeg or both, and a dash of lemon and salt so cunningly concealed that their presence can only be accepted on faith.

That, Sir and Madam, is apple-pie juice.

Another use, and not a by-product to be regarded lightly, is liquid apple. For those who do not fancy apples in the raw, or can remain unmoved by the golden glories of a scented pie, there is sweet cider, apple juice, fresh from the press and just the drink, along with nuts and cookies, for fall evenings, or the revelries of Halloween.

Passing up jellies—as the City Editor neglected to mention that as another possible use for "an apple a day"—the thought persists that had Europe been endowed with a hurricane of apples there might have been considerably less unpleasantry over there in recent weeks.

The apple might reasonably be considered an instrument of peace. No one ever saw a man eating an apple in anger. There is no record that a wedge of apple pie with rich yellow cheese on the side ever made a man bellicose or did other to his disposition than to reconvince him that the world was at its best . . . It's an idea for premiers and dictators to consider.

Any way, with the supply what it is, there's no excuse for playmates having to beg, "Gimme the core."

Apple Growers Offered Aid

Apple growers in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, who wish to dispose of their windfalls through special-purchase program of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, are urged to do so at once by George Engals, in charge of the program in the three States.

Already, since the hurricane on Sept. 21, about 200 carloads of apples have been shipped under this plan. Carload lots have been shipped from loading stations in 27 towns. Growers with less than a carload lot of 600 bushels are being cared for by special agents in the different apple-growing districts.

Most of the apples have gone to relief agencies in southeastern states. A few have been sent to Chicago and some to WPA canning projects in Massachusetts. "Growers need have no fear," Mr. Engals declared, "that these windfall apples are being dumped in local markets to depress prices." Information on the plan may be obtained from county agents.

New Hampshire U. Plans Open House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Informal inspection of the new wing to Congreve Hall will take place on Sunday, Oct. 23, when the University of New Hampshire holds "open house" at Congreve for trustees, faculty, students, and staff.

Constructed chiefly from funds originally given and used for the erection of the main building in 1920, the new fireproof wing, housing 55 students has been in use since the beginning of the fall semester, reducing the serious congestion of last year.

PWA Approves $270,000 For Providence Viaduct

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Mayor James E. Dunne of Providence, R. I., reports that public works officials have approved a grant of $270,000 for a viaduct at Point and Eddy Streets in Providence.

The project, estimated to cost $600,000, was part of a $4,242,000 program Mayor Dunne asked PWA to approve at conferences with Howard A. Gray, Acting Administrator. The Mayor, accompanied by Charles Maguire, City Public Works Commissioner, said he would confer again today with Mr. Gray about the rest of the program.

News of Boston Area

(Continued from Page 9)

tinue until Saturday night, March 25.

In making the announcement, H. Wendell Endicott, President of the Boston Opera Association, which sponsors the Boston engagements of the Metropolitan, said:

"While it is too early as yet to conclude our plans for a definite repertoire, prospects indicate that with the important major revivals to be undertaken by the Metropolitan, together with their regular notable repertoire, our final arrangements should be of more than usual interest to the opera-loving public. We have alrealy had many inquiries asking if Boston again will be able to hear Flagstad and Melchior in Wagnerian roles. We have been glad to advise such inquiring patrons that we have every assurance those artists will sing in Boston."

Road Building Plans Announced

Contracts for a $3,451,928 highway construction and reconstruction program, financed under provisions of the Hayden-Cartwright Act, are expected to be let and construction started by spring, William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, announced yesterday.

Details of the projects released by the Commissioner show construction in Chelmsford, North Adams, Williamstown, West Stockbridge, Eastham, Lynn, Salem, Barre, Petersham, Windsor, Danvers, Leverett, Haverhill, and Fitchburg.

Under the Hayden-Cartwright Act the State and Federal Governments share costs equally.

Hurricane Story Being Published

"Hurricane in New England," a new book containing the story of last month's big wind and the attendant relief and rehabilitation work, is scheduled to be published Nov. 5, Mrs. Muriel E. Hawks, State Director of the Federal Writers' Project, announced today.

Written in five days, the book will contain 256 pages, including between 400 and 500 pictures gathered from every available source. Cooperation of all Government agencies—the Weather Bureau, WPA, CCC, etc.—and private agencies such as the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Red Cross made the speed possible.

The manuscript was handed to the publishers, Hale, Cushman and Flint, Inc., of Newbury Street, Boston, Oct. 10, and in placing the completed book on sale Nov. 5 the publishers claim they will set a record for speed in getting out a book. The price is scheduled to be between $1 and $1.50.

Babson Business Conference Set

Representatives of industry and business leaders from all parts of the country will attend the twenty-fifth Annual National Business Conference to be held at the Richard Knight Auditorium at Babson Park, Wellesley, Mass., beginning Sunday afternoon and closing with Roger W. Babson's annual question period Oct. 19. Mr. Babson, who has just returned from Europe, will give his impressions of the international situation and the possibilities of peace or a future European war.

On the Sunday program will be Dr. Stanley High of New York, nationally known publicist and during part of the first Roosevelt Administration connected with the New Deal. Dr. High will speak on the subject, "Where Do We Go from Here—What After Roosevelt?"

Other prominent speakers and round-table discussions will complete the four-day session.

Filene's

WOMEN! Have you visited our CLUB WOMEN'S SHOP and talked with Mrs. Sophie Davis about your clothes problem? SIXTH FLOOR.

Boston

It Always Works! It's Never Dry

Today's Writing Set

The Fount-o-Ink

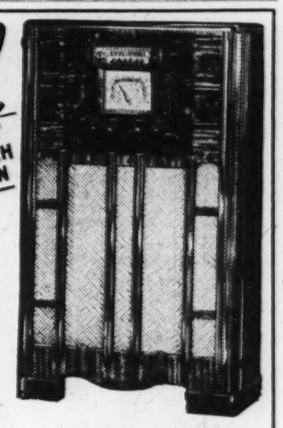
MODEL SKETCHED $4.00

Others from $2.50

Ward's BOSTON

57 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

Stromberg-Carlson Natural Tone INSTANTLY AT THE TOUCH OF A BUTTON



THINK OF IT! It's the lowest price a Stromberg-Carlson console ever sold at! You just touch a button—*instantly* you hear the glorious, Natural Stromberg-Carlson Tone; Other Stromberg-Carlsons from $39.95.

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New 1939 Stromberg-Carlson No. 335-L $79.95

THERE IS NOTHING FINER THAN A STROMBERG-CARLSON

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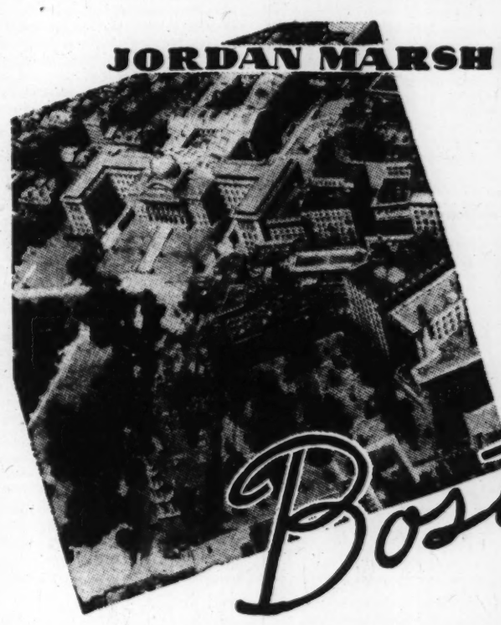


THE STORE FOR MEN

Boston

HERE'S YOUR TOPCOAT

Hickey-Freeman

Llamando

$78

To get proper protection against New England's variable climate, you really need a Topcoat that is equally comfortable whether the thermometer reads 50 degrees or freezing . . . because that variable just about expresses the average daily variation here in Boston at this time of the year. The Llamando does the trick because it's made of the fleece of the South American Llama who daily withstands far greater variation in temperature. The fabric is woven with a soft, luxurious nap which you have only to feel to want. Customized by the craftsmen of Hickey-Freeman, this coat represents the utmost in clothing luxury.

Other Hickey Topcoats $55 to $65

Hickey-Freeman Suits $55 to $75

SECOND FLOOR—STORE FOR MEN

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day	1,933,000
1938 volume to date	219,005,813
1937 volume to date	317,100,000

Leading Stocks Up Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—The stock market lurched forward today, after its slight relapse in the preceding session, and favored issues posted advances running fractions to 2 or more points.

Aircrafts, coppers, utilities and industrial specialties led the upswing which, shortly after the opening, put the ticker tape behind two minutes. Activity flattened out later but prices were near the best in the closing hour.

Spurring fresh buying, brokers said, were anticipations of huge spending by the Government in connection with the revised armament program which would bring a sharp recovery in heavy industry. In addition, power and light company shares were again buoyed by the latest move for a truce with the Government.

Strong spots included Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Boeing, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Kennecott, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, Westinghouse, U. S. Steel, and Bethlehem.

Stocks selling at $10 a share and under turned over in blocks of several thousand shares at small advances. Motors were only mildly improved and rails virtually at a standstill.

Bonds tilted higher and commodities were narrow.

On the side of the lately sluggish oils were preliminary estimates that domestic gasoline consumption next year would show an increase of around 3 per cent over 1938, with the probability the aggregate would reach a new record.

Further study was given building material shares on the basis of reports that construction financing by important life insurance companies was expected to establish a six- or seven-year peak in the current closing hour.

Interesting to holders of farm implement stocks were predictions from this field that foreign machinery sales should continue well around the high levels of 1937 for some time to come.

Sterling was up ¼ of a cent at $4.73¾ at the beginning of foreign currency transactions. The French franc was unchanged at 2.65 cents.

Bonds Hold Steady

The bond market took a weekend breathing spell today with most domestic corporate loans holding about steady.

U. S. Government bonds were in improved demand with some gains ranging to seven thirty-seconds of a point. Most active issue was the Treasury 2¾ per cent with a gain of about three thirty-seconds.

The recently favored rail group mostly showed small changes in both directions, although Colorado & Southern 4½s of '80 added more than a point and N. Y. Central 5s were down about as much.

Among industrials Penn-Dixie Cement 6s were off well over a point in late morning while Goodyear 5s on negligible turnover advanced 6 points. Narrowly ahead elsewhere were Nickel Plate 4½s, Frisco 4½s of '78, Southern Railway 4s, Utilities Power & Light 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Bethlehem Steel 3¾s.

Changes were generally small in the foreign group though Rome 6½s added nearly a point. Most Central European issues were untraded.

September Railway Operating Revenues 11 P. C. Under 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 87 Class I railroads had estimated operating revenues of $257,805,888 in September compared with $290,179,368 in September, 1937, and $373,360,033 in September, 1930.

The 87 represented 79.9 per cent of operating revenues of all Class I carriers.

September operating revenues of the 87 were 11.2 per cent below those for September last year and 30.9 per cent below September, 1930.

Their freight revenues in September totaled $207,501,207, compared with $233,207,814 in September, 1937, and $292,272,331 in September, 1930.

Their passenger revenue amounted to $27,463,683 compared with $31,-997,118 in September, 1937, and $48,-579,003 in September, 1930.

Trading in Grains Is at a Slow Pace

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP)—Trading in grains continued at a slow pace today with wheat prices only fractionally higher. Unfavorable crop conditions in Australia were again, as in recent sessions, a reason for market firmness.

Opening ⅛ lower to ¼ higher, December 65⅝-¼, May 66½-⅝, wheat later showed little change. Corn started unchanged to ¼ down, December 44½-⅝, May 47⅞-¾.

	Wheat Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Dec.	65⅜-¼	65¼-⅝	99⅛-¼
March		66	
May	65½-⅝	66¼	99⅜-⅝
July	65⅜	65⅝-½	92⅛-¼
	Corn		
Dec.	44½-⅝	44⅜-½	59-59⅛
March	46¾	46½	
May	47⅞-¾	48	60
July	49¼-¼	49¼	60¾
	Oats		
Dec.	25	25⅛	30⅛
May		25⅝	30½
July		25⅝	29½
	Soy Beans		
Oct.	72	72	97
Dec.	71½	71½	97
May	72¼	72¼	99¼
	Rye		
Dec.	43	43	73⅞
May	44	44	73¼

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 13:—Receipts, $4,236,690.14; expenditures, $10,782,652.54; net balance, $2,830,703,535.74, including $2,225,638,350.98 working balance; customs receipts for the month $11,917,000.31. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1): $1,649,998,417.91; expenditures, $2,-541,966,341.86, including $794,398,930.67 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $891,967,923.95; gross debt, $38,428,877,906.85, an increase of $343,-822.22 over the previous day; gold assets, $13,930,434,181.76.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56¼	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	56	56	56	
123¾	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 6
52	38	Acme Steel (1)	1	46	46	46	Oct 13
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	7	12½	12⅜	12½	
22½	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	2	22½	21¼	22½	Oct 6
20	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
67½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	5	67	66¼	67	+ ⅜
1⅜	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅜	8¼	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	39	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	4	10	10	10	
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	8	12¼	12	12	— ¼
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	4	10½	10½	10½	Oct 14
17⅝	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	4	13½	12⅞	13	Oct 14
19⅝	15¼	Allegheny-Lud Steel	3	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	13⅝	13½	13½	Oct 14
194	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	7	194	192	192	Oct 14
11¼	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	3	10½	10⅜	10½	+1
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Mills (⅝e)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
12⅜	4½	Allied Stores	41	12	11⅜	11⅝	— ¼
69	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	68½	68½	68½	— ½
55½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½e)	30	55¼	54½	55	+ ¾
19⅜	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	3½	3	3	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	5	22½	22½	22½	Oct 14
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	67	66¼	66¾	
28½	26	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	1	27¼	26½	26½	—1½
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	3	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
14⅜	8¾	Am Bosch	2	11½	11	11	Oct 6
42¾	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	27	42½	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	21	104½	104	104	— ½
173	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	173	173	173	Oct 14
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	2	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	3	49½	48½	49½	Oct 14
23⅜	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	6	23¼	23	23	+ ⅛
110½	88½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Oct 4
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	118	117½	118	Oct 13
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	9	9	9	Oct 13
14¾	9	Am Coml Alcohol	25	13¾	13½	13½	
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	12	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	4	5¾	5½	5½	
6¾	4	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	49	4⅞	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
25⅛	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	6	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅝
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	16	11¾	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	12¾	12¼	12¼	Oct 14
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	126	5⅛	4¾	4¾	
7⅛	3¼	Am Hide & L pf	12	30	29	29	
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1½	1½	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Am International	14	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
25⅛	12⅜	Am Locomotive	8	24¾	23½	23⅝	+ ½
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	5	70	69	70	+1
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	7	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
43¼	23	Am Metal (½e)	18	44¼	43¼	43¾	+ ¾
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	344	7	6⅞	7	+ ¾
41⅞	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	10	43⅜	42	43⅜	+ 2¼
37⅜	16¼	Am P&L $5 pf(2½k)	22	38⅞	37½	38½	+ 2⅜
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	48	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅜
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	36	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	68½	68½	68½	— ¼
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	8	17¼	16¾	17¼	— ¼
20⅞	7⅛	Am Seating	1	19½	19½	19½	
57⅜	28¼	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	41	56⅜	55¾	56¾	+1
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	131½	130⅝	131½	Oct 14
60	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	8	60	60	60	Oct 14
35	15¾	Am Steel Fdrs	14	33⅞	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
11⅜	6½	Am Stores	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	6	18¾	18½	18½	Oct 13
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	1	26½	26	26½	+ ½
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	107	105¾	106	Oct 13
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	147⅞	147	147¼	+ ½
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	86½	86½	86½	
91¾	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	89¼	88½	89¼	— ¼
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	Oct 14
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	7½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
13½	6	Am Water Works	178	13⅞	13	13⅞	+1
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Oct 14
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	40	39	39	—1¾
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	178	9½	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅜
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	39⅝	39⅞	39⅞	+ 1⅜
41⅜	21	Anaconda	167	42	41	41⅞	+1
56¼	29	Anacon W & C	4	57½	56	56½	+ ½
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	3	20	20	20	+ ⅜
19⅛	10	Andes Copper	9	20	20	20	+ ⅞
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Oct 14
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	9	28	28	28	
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	4	103	103	103	Oct 13
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	12	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	4	49½	49½	49½	Oct 14
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
48½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	4	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ¾
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	8	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	9	7	6⅝	6¾	Oct 14
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	8	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Oct 14
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	Oct 14
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	19	39⅞	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅞
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	12	61	60⅜	60⅜	Oct 14
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	7	24¾	24	24½	— ⅛
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	5	7½	7¼	7¼	Oct 14
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	6	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	Oct 14
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	6	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	5	107¾	107¾	107¾	Oct 11
89⅞	57⅛	Atlas Corp (¼e)	23	81⅞	80⅜	81⅜	+ 1⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	43¾	43⅜	43¾	Oct 14
62	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	4	62	62	62	Oct 14
7⅜	4⅛	Atlas Tack	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Oct 14
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	Austin Nichols	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	49	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅜
12¼	5	Baldwin Loco ct	27	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	18	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
26	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33½	33½	33½	Oct 13
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	10	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
13⅜	5	Barker Bros	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	12	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	69	18¾	17¾	18¾	+ 1⅜
19	11⅞	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	Oct 14
100⅛	90½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	3	114½	114	114	Oct 14
115½	99¼	Beech-Nut Pack (6a)	3	114½	114	114	Oct 14
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅛e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	49	22⅜	21½	22	+ ½
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	3	18¼	18½	18¼	— ¼
54	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	1	50½	50½	50½	—2¼
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	54	64⅞	63¾	64½	+ ⅝
17⅝	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
108½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	106	106	106	—2
29½	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	6	29½	29	29¼	Oct 14
20¾	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	6	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ½
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	28	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	118	28⅝	27½	28⅜	+1⅛
20⅜	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	1	29½	29½	29½	
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 11
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	10	17	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	13	35½	35	35	+ ¼
4¼	2	Boston & Maine	6	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
27	14	Bower Roll Bear	4	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	4	BrewingCorAm (¾e)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
11¾	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	21	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
27⅞	12¾	Briggs Mfr (1½e)	17	35¾	35	35⅛	— ⅝
40¾	20	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	2	38	38	38	—1½
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	5	40	40	40	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	3	8	8	8	
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	18	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	5	31¼	30¼	31¼	
23⅜	10⅝	Bklyn Un Gas	13	22⅞	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	35	35	35	Oct 5
11⅝	5⅞	Brwick Balke (⅞e)	12	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	6	12¾	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	7	5⅝	5½	5½	
6	3	Budd Wheel	4	5	5	5	
23½	13¼	Bullard Co	5	23½	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	4	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	7	15¼	14¾	15	Oct 14
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	15	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 14
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 30
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	21½	21½	21½	Oct 13
4⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	22	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	5	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	19	18⅝	18⅝	Oct 14
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	1	20½	20½	20½	
61	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	162	2⅜	1⅞	2⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	185	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
21½	12⅝	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	7	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	10	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
42	21	Cannon Mills (1⅛e)	3	36½	36¼	36¼	— ¼
4¾	4½	Capital Ad A	9	8¾	8½	8½	Oct 14
18¾	12⅝	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	4	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	Oct 14
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (8e)	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	5	56	55½	56½	— ⅛
106⅜	100⅛	Caterpil Tract pf (5)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Oct 5
25⅝	9	Celanese Corp	9	24	23⅝	23¾	— ⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	93	93	93	Oct 13
29⅝	12½	Celotex Corp	12	29⅛	28½	28½	Oct 14
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	5	24⅜	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	2	Cent Foundry	2	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	10½	10½	10¼	Oct 14
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5½	5¼	5¼	Oct 10
57⅞	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	14	50½	47⅝	50	+2
12⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	9	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	3	28⅛	28⅜	28½	+ ½
12¾	6	Checker Cab	2	10½	10½	10½	Oct 14
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (3e)	9	34½	34	34½	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75	75	75	Oct 14
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (2.20e)	4	43¾	43	42	Oct 14
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 13
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3	3	3	Oct 10
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	12	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
3½	2	Chi & N West pf	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 14
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	31	½	½	½	
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	4	⅝	⅛	⅛	Oct 14
1⅛	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	28	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
37¼	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	2	37½	37	37¼	Oct 14
44	27⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	42	42	42	Oct 14
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 13
2½	1	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	Oct 11
3	1⅛	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	3	2¼	2	2¼	Oct 10
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Oct 7
19¼	13	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	3¼	Chile[illegible]	8	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
82⅞	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	45	82¼	81¼	81⅝	— ⅛
13½	8½	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	3	8¾	8½	8¾	
5½	2	City Stores	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
27	10¾	Clark Equip	6	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅜e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
48⅜	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	32	49¼	47⅝	49¼	+ 1¾
25⅜	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	9	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
142⅜	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	9	138	131	131	Oct 14
61	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	61	61	61	Oct 14
14⅝	7½	Colgate-Palm Pf(½a)	20	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
103	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Oct 14
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	6	36½	36¼	36½	
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	17¾	17½	17½	Oct 14
22¾	13½	Col Br'east A (.90e)	4	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
22⅜	13	Col Br'east B (.90e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Oct 14
9¼	5¼	Col Gas & El	477	9¼	8½	9¼	+ ¾
82⅝	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	83	82¾	83	+ ⅜
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
38⅜	27⅛	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32	32	32	Oct 11
98½	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	2	96¼	96¼	96¼	Oct 14
55¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	4	55⅝	55½	55⅝	— ⅛
105¼	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	6	105	104½	104½	Oct 14
50½	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	5	50½	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
111	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	2	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	Oct 7
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	11	10½	10¼	10½	
2	1	Com'wlth & South	519	2	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
48	25	Com & So pf (3)	22	50¼	47½	50⅛	+ 2⅜
28	22½	Comwith Ed (1.80)	132	27¾	27	27¾	+ ⅜
9¼	3⅞	Conde Nast	6	7½	7½	7½	Oct 13
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	21	28½	28	28¼	— ⅜
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Oct 8
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	60	17⅜	16⅛	17⅜	+1⅛
10¼	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	235	33	32	33	+1⅛
102¾	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	5	102½	102¼	102½	+ ¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	16	10	9¼	10	+ ⅞
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	32	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	Oct 14
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Oct 11
91	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅜
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	15	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	29	20½	20½	20½	
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	3	2½	2	2½	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	12	95	95	95	—

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bond Quotations—Federal and Corporate Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sales at Retail Gaining but Still Below 1937 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbus Day promotions swelled the past week's retail trade to a volume exceeding that of the previous week, said Dun & Bradstreet in their weekly business survey.

Again, however, there was an unfavorable spread as compared with the similar period last year, and unseasonably warm weather was held partly to blame.

"For the country as a whole," asserted the review, "the decrease in volume was estimated at 2 to 10 per cent.

"Although many retail merchants in the Middle West continued to cut down their comparative sales declines, the drop from a year ago for the region still ranged between 3 and 15 per cent. In the Southwest, usually mild weather severely reduced sales of seasonal merchandise and total retail volume fell 6 to 18 per cent under last year. A small improvement in the South failed to prevent a widening of the year-to-year decrease to 4 to 12 per cent. Northwest trade dipped under last year by 2 to 5 per cent, after showing a gain in the previous week. On the Pacific Coast, sales results were spotty, with stores not affected by labor disputes generally averaging 5 to 14 per cent below last year.

"While the increase in retail sales during the week was most pronounced in the homeware divisions, other departments also benefited from larger consumer expenditures. Children's wear and dress accessories made conspicuous gains.

"Most stores reported total shoe sales somewhat under the September level, but staple styles continued active. Grocery volume was about equal to the previous week when it averaged approximately 10 per cent under last year.

"The pace of wholesale trading quickened noticeably during the week. Retailers noting sales losses attributable directly to thin stocks attempted to get rush shipments on popular merchandise only to find that in many instances mills could promise no better than 2 to 3 week delivery.

"Compared with the corresponding period of last year estimated wholesale volume was still off 3 to 12 per cent; for many markets the decrease was the smallest recorded in a year."

Telephone Unable To Earn Dividend In Third Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported for the three months ended Sept. 30 net income of $35,707,241, equal to $1.91 a share on its capital stock, compared with $44,744,858, or $2.39 a share, in the corresponding 1937 period.

For the three months ended June 30, net income was $37,032,603, equal to $1.98 a share.

The net income for 12 months ended Sept. 30, the company reported, was $159,225,960, equal to $8.52 a share, against $192,310,107, or $10.29 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

Earnings fell $8,955,186 short of meeting the dividend requirements, which amounted to $9 a share annually, on the 18,686,794 shares outstanding.

Operating revenues of the Bell System for the three months ended Aug. 31 totaled $260,211,687 compared with $261,940,157 in like 1937 months, operating expenses declined about $2,500,000 but the decline was offset by an increase in taxes to $36,418,058 compared with $33,637,491 in the three months ended Aug. 31 last year.

Walter S. Gifford, president of the parent company, said the Bell System in the first nine months of this year had a net gain of 245,000 telephones compared with 706,000 in the similar period last year. The third quarter increase of 112,000, he noted, represented some improvement in the rate of gain.

Toll and long distance conversations, he added, also showed better than seasonal improvement in the third quarter but for the nine months were down about 2.5 per cent under the 1937 figure.

Copper Market Up To 11¼c a Pound

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Domestic copper was pushed up another ¼ of a cent a pound to 11¼ cents today, the fifth markup thus far in October which placed the metal at the highest level since last November.

The new boost followed a similar advance yesterday which was posted coincident with publication of what the trade regarded as highly favorable statistics on the industry. As on previous occasions the domestic boost was preceded by a sharp increase in the price of export copper which sold early today as high as 11.43 cents a pound, C. I. F. European base ports.

The new price of 11¼ cents is the best since last November 4 when domestic metal was reduced to 11½ cents from 11¾ cents. The trend has been steadily upward since June 30 when the price went to 9¼ cents from 9 cents.

The rapidity of changes in the price of copper so far this month reminded trade observers of the frequent ups and downs of the metal over most of 1937 and much of 1938. Copper was raised or lowered 27 times in 1937, ranging between a high of 17 cents on March 31 and a low of 10 cents on Dec. 2.

So far in 1938 there have been 21 changes with the high established by today's new top against a low of 9 cents on May 19.

Kansas City Power

NEW YORK—For 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1938, net income was $4,782,985, equal to $7.40 a share on common, against $4,533,985, or $8.18 a common share, in 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1937.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1300	Aero Sup Mfg B	3¾	3½	3¾
50	Agfa-Ansco	34½	34½	34½
200	Air Investors	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
70	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	76	72	76
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	65	65	65
100	Alliance Inv	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Alum Co Am	116¾	115	116¾
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	107¼	107	107
1050	Alum Ltd	141	136	141
100	Am Airlines	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	AmBox Board	10½	10½	10½
100	Am Centrifugal	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150	Am Cit P&L (1½h)	30	30	30
200	AmCi P&LAww2.06	30¼	30	30¼
1200	Am Cit P&LB	2¾	2⅝	2¾
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	27	26½	26½
5300	Am Gas & El (1.40)	37½	35½	36½
100	Am G&E pf (6)	114¼	114¼	114¼
100	Am Gen	5½	5½	5½
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	25½	25½	25½
1	Am Hard Rub	14	14	14
100	Am Laun Mch (.80)	18	18	18
900	Am Light&T (1.20e)	18	17⅞	17⅞
500	Am Maracaibo	1¼	⅝	⅝
2300	Am Republics (.10e)	10	9⅜	10
9200	Am Superpow	1	⅞	1
2900	Am Superpow pf	2	30	21½
1200	Ark Nat Gas	3¼	3⅛	3¼
3100	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅝	3½	3⅝
800	Ark Nat Gas pf	6½	6	6½
400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4½	4½	4½
500	Asso G & El	⅞	¾	⅞
4800	Asso G & El A	1¼	1	1¼
1600	Asso G & El pf	10⅝	9	10⅛
1000	Asso G&El war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Atlas Corp war	1	1	1
2400	Atlas Ply	25½	22½	25½
500	Austin Silver M	½	½	½
100	Automat Prod	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	Babcock & Wil	37	34½	37
100	Baldwin Loco war	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
200	Baldwin Rub	8½	8½	8½
300	Barium Sta Stl	1½	1½	1½
500	Bath Iron Wks	7¼	7	7¼
1800	Bell Aire	15½	14½	15½
25	Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	117½	117½	117½
1500	Bellanca Aire	6¼	5¾	6¼
300	Berk & Gay Furn	1	1	1
100	Birdsbor S Fdy	6	6	6
2100	Bliss (E W)	12½	11½	12½
500	Blue Ridge	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Blumenthal (B)	10¼	10	10
200	Bohack (HC)	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	18	18	18
1700	Brewst Aero (.30e)	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
25	Bridgpt Gas Lt (2)	33	33	33
10	Brown F Dist pf	30	30	30
100	Brown Rubber	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50	Buckeye P L (2)	24¾	24¾	24¾
200	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	22½	22½	22½
50	Buf N&EP ipf (5)	104	104	104
400	Bunk Hill & S	18	17¾	18
100	Cab El Prod vtc	1	1	1
100	Carman B	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Carnation (1)	22½	22½	22½
200	Carnegie Met	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Carrier Corp	23⅜	23	23¼
100	Celluloid	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10	Cen & SW Ut	2½	1⅞	2½
300	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	13	12⅞	13
5600	Cen St El	½	½	½
1375	Cen St El 6% pf	6¼	5¾	6¼
125	Cen St E 7% pf	14⅜	14	14¼
50	Cen St E cv pf n	5	5	5
50	Chesebrough (4a)	114	114	114
100	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	72½	72½	72½
25	Childs pf	46	46	46
1000	Cities Service	8½	8⅛	8⅜
100	Cit Srv pf	37½	37½	37½
100	Cit Srv P&L $7 pf	52½	50½	52½
125	Cit Srv P&L $6 pf	52	47½	52
200	City Auto Stpg	8	8	8
50	Clark Control	18	18	18
500	Claude Neon Lts	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
400	Colon Develop	2¾	2½	2¾
200	Colts P F Arms (2)	60	59	60
100	Colum G&E pf (5)	70	70	70
800	Colum O & C	3¼	3⅛	3¼
3400	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Comwlths Dis	1⅛	1	1⅛
75	Comm Pw & Lt 1 pf	32	32	32
50	Com Pub Svc (2)	26	26	26
100	Comm Wat Ser	¾	¾	¾
200	Cons Biscuit (.35e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
4700	Cons Coppermin (¼e)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	72½	72	72½
200	Cons Gas Ut	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Cons Ret Strs	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Cons Stl Corp	4½	4½	4½
525	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	82	81	82
400	Cooper-Bess	10⅜	9¾	10
700	Cosden Petro	1¼	1	1¼
100	Cosden Petro pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
800	Crocker-Wh El M	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Crowe C Intl A (1)	9½	9½	9½
200	Crown Drug	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Darby Pet	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Rayton Rub A (2e)	24½	24½	24½
200	Det Stl Prod	35¾	35½	35½
100	Domin Stl & Coal	12½	12½	12½
400	Duro Test (.10e)	5	5	5
1700	Eagle Pich Ld	14	13⅜	13¾
100	East Gas & F	2¼	2¼	2¼
350	East G&F	2¼	2¼	2¼
350	East G&F 6pf	16½	14	16½
175	East G&F pr pf	28½	24	28½
200	East Sta Corp	1¾	1⅝	1¾
250	East Sta pf A	25	23½	25
200	East Sta pf B	25	23½	24¾
300	Easy WashMB	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Edis Br Strs (1)	16	16	16
200	Eisler Elec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
84500	El Bond & Sh	13⅜	11	11⅜
2400	El Bond & Sh pf(6)	68¾	67¾	68½
600	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	64	61½	64
100	El Pow As A	4½	4½	4½
400	El P&L 2 pf A	34	33¾	34
800	El P&L war	5½	5	5½
500	Elect Share	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Elect Sh pf (6h)	71	70	71
100	Electrol vtc	1½	1½	1½
1200	Equity Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Esquire-Coron $1.20a)	11¼	10⅞	10⅞
300	Fairchild Av(.15e)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
20	Ferro Enam	20	20	20
100	Fidelio Brew	¼	¼	¼
600	Fisk Rub	10⅞	10½	10½
150	F P&L $7 pf (3.06k)	67	67	67
300	Ford M Can A (1)	23¾	23½	23¾
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Froedt G&M (.35e)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
500	Gen El Ltd (.703e)	18	18	18
100	Gen Firepfg (½e)	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Gen Invest	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gen Tel	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Gen Tel pf	46	46	46
100	Georg Pow $6 pf	75½	75½	75½
100	Glen Alden Coal (¾e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Godchaux Sug A	31	31	31
100	Godchaux Sug B	13½	13½	13½
200	Grand Nat Films	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Grand Rap V	8	8	8
1400	Gray Tel P B	11¾	10¾	11¼
25	Gt Atl&P nv (3e)	60¼	60¼	60¼
1400	Gt Atl&P 1st pf(7)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	35¾	35¾	35¾
100	Greenf T & D	7½	7½	7½
1400	GrummanAircE	15	14½	15
400	Gulf Oil (¾e)	40¼	39¾	39¾
100	Hall Lamp	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Harvard Brew	1½	1½	1½
100	Hearn D Strs	6½	6½	6½
4300	Hecla Min (.15e)	11¾	11½	11¾
200	Holophane (¾e)	14⅝	14	14⅝
50	Horn & Hard (1.40e)	35	35	35
200	Humble Oil (1⅝e)	63¾	63¼	63¾
800	Ill Iowa Pow	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
1400	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	5⅛	4⅞	5
300	Ill Iowa Pow pf	18½	18	18½
650	Ill Zinc	11½	11⅛	11⅜
100	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛
20	Ind Sve 6 pf	11¼	11¼	11¼
50	Ind Svc 7% pf	14	14	14
600	Int Hyd-El pf	21¾	20¼	21¾
500	Int Pap&Pow war	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Inter Radio (½e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Inter Util A	8	8	8
1600	Inter Util B	⅞	¾	⅞
300	Inter Vitam (.27½e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Inters Hom Eq (.44)	4	4	4
60	Inters Pw Del pf	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
500	Irving Air Ch (1)	14½	14	14½
700	Jacobs (F L)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Jones & L Stl	31½	31	31
200	Kingston Prod	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Knott Corp (.30e)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
400	Lake Shore MB (4)	49¾	49½	49¾
200	Lakey F&M	2¾	2¾	2¾
2900	Lehigh C&N	5½	4¾	5
100	Leonard Oil Dev	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Lion Oil (1)	20½	20	20½
100	Lit Bros	2¾	2¾	2¾
7800	Lockheed Aire	18½	17⅝	18¼
500	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
2900	Long Is Ltg	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
110	Long Is L pf (3½)	34	33¾	34
225	Long Is L pf B	39	38½	39
250	Ludlow Valve	4	3⅝	3¾
100	Majestic Rad & T	1	1	1
100	Mangel Stra	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Margay Oil (1)	18	18	18
100	Marlin St Shov	6½	5½	5½
100	Massey-Harris	7¾	7¾	7¾
150	Master Elec (1)	16½	16½	16½
600	McWill Dred	19⅜	18¾	19¼
1	Memph N Gas (.20e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Merchant St&Ab (1e)	19½	19½	19½
300	Mich Bumper	¼	¼	¼
200	MichiganG&O	2½	2½	2½
400	Mid St Pet A vtc	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Mid St Pet B vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
1700	MidWestCorp	8½	7⅞	8⅛
200	Mid West war	⅛	Z	⅛
25	Midvale (2½e)	71	71	71
100	Mid-West Abr	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Midwest Oil (1)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1300	Mock J Voeh (.45e)	14⅜	14½	14½
200	Molybdenum	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	30	30	30
200	Mountain (T) Dia	⅛	⅛	⅛
8800	Mount City Cop	8⅝	8	8⅜
100	Mount Prod (.80)	8½	8½	8½
100	Murray OhMfg(.15e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Nat Cont (.45)a	7¼	6¾	7¼
2300	Nat Pud G (1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	NatMfr & Strs	3¾	3⅝	3¾
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	89	89	89
500	Nat Service	½	½	½
100	Nat Sug Ref (1⅛e)	16	16	16
2200	Nat Tun & Mines	2¾	2½	2¾
300	Nat Un Rad	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Nehi Corp (2e)	44¾	43¼	44¾
200	Nelson (H)	9¾	8	8¼
125	NEngPA6%pf(4½k)	47	46	47
80	New Eng T&T (4½e)	96	95½	96¼
100	N J Zinc (1½e)	71	70½	71
300	Newmnt Min (1½e)	87	86½	87
600	NYC Omnibus war	19¼	19	19⅛
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	103	103	103
100	NY Shipbd Id sh	10¾	10¼	10¼
11700	Nlag Hud Pow	10	9¾	9¾
1425	Nlag Hud Ipf (5)	81¾	80½	81¾
25	Nlag Hud 2 pf (5)	88	88	88
200	Nlag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Nlag Hud B war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3100	Nlag Sh Md B	7½	6¾	7¼
200	Niles-Bem-P (1½e)	49½	48½	49½
150	Nipissing Mns (.15e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Noma Elec (.40e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
2600	Nor Am Lt & Pr	3¾	3½	3¾
50	Nor Am Lt & Pr pf	83½	83½	83½
200	Nor Am Ut Sec	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Nor Pipe (.35e)	8¼	8¼	8¼

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
2900	Nor Sta Pw A	14½	14	14⅜
100	No West Eng (⅛e)	17½	17½	17½
50	Ohio Brass B	39	39	39
25	Ohio Ed pf (6)	93½	93½	93½
90	Ohio Pow pf (6)	113	111½	113
3700	Okla Nat Gas	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
50	Okla Nat Gas pf	37¾	37¾	37¾
200	Oldetyme Dist	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	Pac Light pf (6)	107	107	107
2100	Pac Pub Svc	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
400	Pan-Am Air	15½	15	15
300	Pantepec Oil	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
100	Pender Gr B	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Pennroad (½g)	2	2	2
500	Pa Gas & El A	5	4¼	5
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	85	85	85
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	92¼	92¼	92¼
100	PaWat & Pow (4½e)	70	70	70
700	Phila Co (.55e)	7⅞	7	7⅞
100	Phillips Pkg	3¼	3½	3¼
50	Phil El Pow pf (2)	30½	30½	30½
300	Phoenix Sec	5½	5	5⅛
300	Pierce Govern (.30e)	19¾	19½	19½
900	Pioneer Gold (.40)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6½	6½	6½
1	Pitts & Lake E (½e)	53	53	53
100	Plough-inc (.70e)	9	9	9
100	Premier Gld (.12)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	P S-Ind $7 pr pf	38	38	38
150	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	43	42½	43
300	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	19½	18½	18½
25	Rwy & Lgt Sec	14	14	14
200	Richmond Rad	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Rome Cable	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
300	Rustless I&S	9⅜	8½	9⅜
100	Ryerson&Haynes	1	1	1
10500	St Regis Pap	4	3⅞	4
25	St Regis Pap pf	67	67	67
100	Scovill Mfg	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
20	Scranton Lace(3¼e)	30	30	30
300	Sec Corp Gen	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	Segal Lock & H	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Selberling Rub	4½	4½	4½
200	Selected Indus	1	1	1
100	Selected Ind cv	10	10	10
90	Sel Ind (al cti) (5½)	72	72	72
100	Sel Ind pr (5½)	71½	71½	71½
500	Seversky Aire	2¾	2⅝	2¾
2100	Shattuck-Denn	11¼	10¾	11⅛
550	Sherwin-Wms (2e)	117	115	116¾
300	Simmons Har & Pt	2¼	2⅛	2¼
30	Singer Mfg (6a)	238	236	237
300	So Coast	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	So S Ed $ pf (1½)	28	28	28
200	So C Ed C pf (1⅜8)	26½	26⅜	26⅜
100	So Col Pow A	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Stand Inv pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	St Oil Ky (1)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
100	St Oil Ohio (1)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
2400	St Pow&Lt	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	St Pow&Lt B	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
150	St Pow & L pf	40	37	37
100	Stand Oil Ind	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
500	Stand Stl Sprg	21¾	21½	21½
300	Starrett Corp vte	3⅞	4⅜	4⅜
300	Steri Alum Prod	7¾	7⅜	7¾
10	Sterling Brew	3	3	3
800	Sterling Inc (.30a)	7	7	7
25	Stetson (JB)	7	7	7
100	Sullivan Mach	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Taggart	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Tampa El (2.24)	31½	31¼	31¼
100	Taylor (K) Dist	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Technicolor .85e)	23⅜	22¾	22¾
50	Tenn El P 7% pf (7)	70½	70½	70½
500	Texon Oil & L (.60e)	5	4¾	4¾
200	Tilo Roof (1)	14¾	14½	14¾
700	Tob Prod Exp (.35e)	5	4⅞	4⅞
25	Todd Shipyds (.3e)	60½	60½	60½
700	Tonopah Min	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Tri-Cont war	1	1	1
300	Tubize Chat	11¼	11	11¼
100	Tung-Sol Lamp	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Ulen & Co pf A	5	4¾	5
400	Union Prem FS (1)	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
10200	United Aire war	15½	13½	15½
2400	Unit-Cig-Wh Strs	1¼	1¼	1¼
5000	Unit Corp war	¾	¾	¾
10800	Unit Gas	4⅞	4	4⅜
100	Unit Gas pf (7)	92	92	92
1200	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅞	⅛
5700	Unit Lt & Pow A	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
300	Unit Lt & Pow B	3	2⅞	3
4500	Unit Lt & P pf	31⅞	29⅝	31¾
900	Unit Shipyds A	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
1600	Unit Shipyds B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1600	US & Int Sec	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	US Foil B	6	6	6
150	U S Play Cd (1a)	29	29	29
100	US Radiator	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1000	UnitWall Pap(.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Univ Corp vtc	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
25	Utah P&L pf	53½	53½	53½
8000	Util Power & Lt	¼	¼	¼
300	Util Pow & Lt B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Util P&L pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
300	Utility & Ind	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Util & Ind pf	2	2	2
100	Utility Equit	2½	2½	2½
100	Valspar Corp	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
200	Venez Bex Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Walker Hth	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	West Va C & C	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	West Air Exp	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	West Md 1 pf	50	48	50
200	Wolverine Tube	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Wright Harg (.40a)	7¾	7¾	7¾

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

3	Ala Pow 5s '56	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
13	Am P&L 6s 2016	89¼	89¼	89¼
1	Am Rad 4½s '47	105½	105½	105½
68	Ark P&L 5s '56	99	98¾	99
27	As Elec 4½s '53	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	As G&E 5½s '38 IC	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	As G&E 5s '50	36⅝	36	36⅜
2	As G&E 5½s '77	38	38	38
20	As G&E 5s '68	36¼	35	35½
1	As G&E 5s '68 reg	35	35	35
1	As G&E 4½s '48	34	34	34
10	As G&E 4½s '49C	33¼	32¾	33¼
2	As T&T 5½s '55 A	76½	76½	76½
10	Atlan City El 4s '64	103¾	102¾	102¾
9	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s '55	101	101	101
4	Baldw L 6s '50	92	90	92
1	Bell T Can 5s 55 A	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Birm El 4½s '68	87¼	87¼	87¼
23	Broad Riv P 5s '54	89	88½	89
7	Birming Gas 5s '59	74½	74	74½
3	Can Pac 6s '42	103¾	103¼	103¾
15	Caro P&L 5s '56	97¼	96¾	97¼
3	Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	103¾	103¼	103¾
28	CenIll PS 4½s '67P	99¾	99	99½
1	Cen Oh L&T 5s '50	100	100	100
56	Cen P&L 5s '56	95⅞	95	95½
54	Cen St El 5½s '54	37⅝	35½	37⅜
39	Cen St El 5s '48	37⅜	35½	37⅜
2	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	55½	55½	55½
16	ChiaIll Mid 4½s '56	98	96¾	98
1	Chi J RyaUSY 5s '40	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	44¼	44¼	44¼
5	Cities Ser 5s '69	64½	64	64
22	Cities Ser 5s '58	65½	64½	65½
54	Cities Ser 5s '50	65¾	65⅜	65¾
3	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Cit SP&L 5½s '49	66½	66½	66½
26	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	87½	87½	87½
7	Commun P&L 5s '57	76¾	76	76¼
1	Conn L&P 7s '51A	128	128	128
1	ConGasPt 4s'47 st	62	62	62
41	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	85	83¾	85
15	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	98	98	98
1	Del Int. Ry 5½s	¾	¾	¾
1	East G & F 4s '56 A	70½	70½	70½
1	Edis El Illum 3½s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
10	Elec P & L 5s 2030	79	79	79
20	Empire Dis E 5s '52	97½	97½	97½

Commerce and Finance • **SEC Head Sees Signs Industry, Government Drawing Closer** • Business and Industry

U. S. Investments Overseas Are Put At $11,074,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — United States investments in foreign countries at the end of 1937 totaled $4,759,000,000 in excess of foreign investments in the United States, according to a report of the Department of Commerce of a study of international payments for 1937 which has just been made public.

The following table shows the general classifications of the respective foreign investments:

United States investment in foreign countries:

	End of 1937.
Long-term	$11,074,000,000
Short-term	721,000,000
Total	$11,795,000,000
Foreign investments in the United States:	
Long-term	$5,270,000,000
Short-term	1,766,000,000
Total	$7,036,000,000

Value of Assets

"Excluding direct investments," the report said, "it is found that the market value of United States long-term foreign assets and liabilities are approximately equal—about $3,000,000,000. On that basis the net creditor position of this country on long-term account would be determined by the respective estimates of direct investments, a net of $5,195,000,000."

The survey was made under the direction of Dr. Amos E. Taylor, Assistant Director of Finance of the division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It declared that while "some of the United States direct investments abroad are in countries with exchange restriction, on the whole they yielded a higher rate of return than foreign direct investments in this country."

The following table shows United States long-term investments abroad as they stood on Dec. 31:

	Portfolio Investments—Direct	For'n Dollar Securities.	Miscellaneous Tot.	Grand Tot.
	(In millions of dollars)			
Canada and Newfoundl'd	2,009	1,389	232	1,621	3,630
West Indies	766	112	5	117	883
Cent. America and Mexico	627	29	..	29	656
So. America	1,525	1,031	6	1,037	2,562
Europe	1,279	961	132	1,093	2,372
Asia	428	181	6	187	615
Oceania	116	99	3	102	218
Africa	94	2	16	18	112
International	26	..	..	..	26
Total	6,870	3,804	400†	4,024	11,074

*Adjusted throughout for estimated repurchases by foreign investors.
†Includes estimates of probable omissions totaling slightly less than $300,000,000.

Long Term Investments

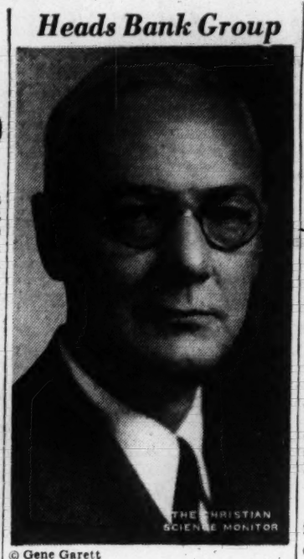
Foreign long-term investments in the United States by types of investment for three recent years are shown in the following table:

	Year-End Data 1935.	1936.	1937.
Dorect investments (book value)	$1,518	$1,640	$1,675
Common stocks (market value)	1,202	2,700	1,850
Preferred stocks (par value)	351	455	430
Bonds (par value)	536	563	565
Other investments	750	750	750
Total	$4,357	$6,108	$5,270

American investments in foreign bonds totaled $5,033,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1938. Of this sum, however, $1,244,000,000 was in complete default and $616,000,000 in partial default. This default ratio of 37 per cent was slightly higher than a year before, but officials explained that this was due to the redemption of good securities rather than the increase of defaults.

Defaulted war debts owed to the U. S. Treasury, are excluded from the calculations.

Heads Bank Group



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S. M. Waters

Elected President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America. He succeeds A. D. Fraser. Mr. Waters is President of M. R. Waters & Sons, Inc., Minneapolis.

New Life Insurance In Nine Months Is 22.8 P. C. Below '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New life insurance written during September was 18.5 per cent less than in the like month of 1937, while the total for the first nine months this year was 22.8 per cent, correspondingly, under 1937, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported to the United States Department of Commerce.

The report summarizes the new paid-for business, exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions, for 40 companies having 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

During September new business written aggregated $519,932,000, against $637,595,000 in the same month a year ago. New ordinary insurance of $321,367,000 declined 17.7 per cent from $390,335,000 last year. Industrial insurance was $173,641,000, against $197,339,000, a decrease of 12.0 per cent. Group insurance, which showed the widest decline, was down 50.1 per cent to $24,924,000 from $49,921,000.

For the first nine months the total new business written amounted to $5,284,113,000, compared with $6,845,701,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Sears Sales Down 9 P. C. From 1937

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. reported sales for the ninth period of the company's fiscal year, September 12 to October 8, totaled $49,814,818, a decrease of 9 per cent compared with the corresponding period a year ago. Eighth period sales totaled $37,524,471, or 6 per cent less than a year ago.

For the first nine periods of the year, beginning January 31 sales totaled $345,472,100, a decrease of 10.6 per cent from the corresponding periods of 1937.

Bankers Are Told Big U. S. Deficit A Direct Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Federal Government was blamed for the country's current economic condition by Fred H. Clausen, Chairman of the Federal Finance Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Clausen charged that paternalism in Government is "knocking the props out from under the pillars supporting it."

Mr. Clauson spoke before the closing session of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Mortgage Bankers' Association of America.

Ninth Year of Deficits

The Federal Government, he said, is faced with a deficit for the ninth consecutive year, with this year's deficit amounting to $4,000,000,000, Mr. Clausen said. For the current fiscal year ending on June 30 the Government will spend $9,000,000,000, the largest peacetime expenditure.

"This cannot be allowed to go on indefinitely if disaster is to be avoided," he added.

"A persistent characteristic of Government spending," Mr. Clausen said, "is the inability or unwillingness of those in authority to dispense with, or curb, public services once they are established. Agencies created by government immediately assume the role of permanent institutions with vested rights which the people should not disturb.

"Thus we go from bad to worse unless the increase in national income offsets the toils of government. We know such has not been the case. Therein lies the danger confronting us."

Mr. Clausen pointed out that the Government debt by the end of the fiscal year will total $40,650,000,000. This, he added, represents an increase of $3,500,000,000 in a year. During the last five years, Congress has partly abrogated its Constitutional right to control the purpose of public expenditures by issuing blank-check appropriations to the President, he said.

"Passamaquoddy, the Florida Ship Canal, 'low-cost' housing, dams with no market for the power created, and subsidized theater productions," Mr. Clausen said, "are among the Government's monuments of judgment gone astray and common sense thrown to the winds.

Congress to Blame

"For these blank-check commitments the blame must be placed where it belongs, on the American Congress."

The policy of the present Administration to rely on taxes and public borrowing to carry on its social betterment program has been the easiest way, but the wrong way, he maintained.

"As a method of creating permanent jobs and securing stable prosperity it cannot work because it consumes the body it feeds upon," Mr. Clausen added.

S. M. Waters, president of a mortgage concern in Minneapolis, was elected president of the Association. Mr. Waters has been on the Board of Governors since 1933 and succeeds A. D. Fraser of Cleveland.

New members elected to the Board of Governors are Guy T. O. Hollyday of Baltimore and Frank J. Mills of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Manitoba Seeking World Wheat Talk

WINNIPEG (CP)—Premier John Bracken of Manitoba announced his Government would move shortly for an international conference on the marketing of western agriculture products. The meeting would be held in Winnipeg, the date to be set later.

Mr. Bracken said outstanding Canadian and United States authorities would be invited to attend and special emphasis would be placed on the problem of marketing wheat. The conference also would consider the marketing of cattle, hogs, butter, honey, poultry products and fish.

It is hoped representatives of leading wheat exporting countries and an authority on European markets will be able to join discussions.

Sugar Imports Into U. S. Under Those of Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported that sugar imported into this country during the first nine months of this year totaled 4,128,675 short tons, raw value.

Imports for the corresponding period last year totaled 4,332,416 short tons.

The imports, brought in under the sugar control law, came from the following sources:

Cuba 1,696,260 short tons; Philippine Islands 892,733; Puerto Rico 753,142; Hawaii 744,762; Virgin Islands 3,965; and foreign countries other than Cuba 37,813.

Week's Auto Output Exceeds 50,000-Mark

DETROIT (AP) — Ward's Automotive Reports, noting that "orders at the factories are at excellent levels," estimated the week's output of automobile manufacturers at 50,450 units, the first time since early May that production has topped the 50,000-mark.

The week's output of cars and trucks rose from 37,665 in the preceding week, and compared with 89,635 this week a year ago.

Austin, Nichols & Company

NEW YORK—For four months ended Aug. 31, 1938, shows net loss of $86,872 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., comparing with net loss of $25,135 for four months ended Aug. 31, 1937.

Wall Street Finds Fallacy In Wallace's Farm Program

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The latest farm proposal, direct price-fixing, which has risen to plague Secretary Wallace as a result of the obvious breakdown of the farm program, has occasioned considerable comment here. Commodity traders watch it because it may influence prices of the leading farm products, cotton and wheat, which have been backing and filling indecisively for the last two months and are hardly changed from their late spring levels despite the improvement in the general business outlook and the higher level of most other staple commodities.

Mr. Wallace has been trying to evade the impact of this farm discontent by a number of suggestions and concessions, including the program of dumping 100,000,000 bushels of wheat on a depressed world market, of which 31,000,000 have already been sold at subsidized levels, and the plan for revival of processing taxes, to put the cost of the farm subsidy on what the Secretary calls the "commodity" but Wall Street calls the consumer.

Wallace's Nebulous Plan

His latest "two-price program" is a nebulous plan of uncertain implications for a sort of domestic dumping. Under this program the "submerged third" of American consumers, who have already been paying a substantial part of the farm program, will in turn be the recipients of government-subsidized food, presumably with food-cards or official listing like the recipients of subsidized milk in New York.

And the Street, for a change, agrees with him that price-fixing for farm products is impossible unless the Government also has the power to control production.

This statement, however, which Secretary Wallace reiterated this week in a speech at Springfield, Illinois, is considered an inadequate statement of the actual limitations on farm program-making. It is held here that, unless production is controlled, and much more rigidly than has heretofore even been attempted, there can be neither price-fixing nor loan programs, nor bonus payments, without merely displacing the problem or changing it chameleon-like.

Weakness of Price-Fixing

Price-fixing without production control would mean dislocated markets or endlessly rising and burdensome government holdings. The same, it is felt, would be true of loan programs without production control; and bonus payments to the farmers without production control must mean perpetual subsidies, for the houses encourage further production, and the further production requires further bonuses.

In fact, it is asserted here, it is impossible to put a finger on the machinery of a free system of market co-ordination of supply with demand, without deranging the machinery and merely causing its problems to appear at some other place in the works.

Lastly, it is said that even though the government could control production, its program of interfering with the machinery for the benefit of the producer would merely change, not remove the problem, because it would still not have control of consumption—short of scrapping not parts but all of the modern money-price system of moving goods through open markets, and setting up instead a moneyless socialistic system of government bookkeeping.

How Marketing System Grows

Short of this, it is alleged, any effort to weight or readjust or tamper with the marketing system is like interfering with the natural growth of a tree or plant; the marketing system is like an organism which grows round and adjusts itself as well as possible to the obstruction, re-establishing its essential function in its own natural way with some slight distortion for adjustment.

There are even sympathizers with the farmer malcontents here, who say that if the Administration were bold enough it would actually embrace the program of price-fixing but then capitalize it in an inflationary way, by giving the proposed fixed prices for farm products a direct monetary tie-up similar to the old-fashioned tie-up between the fixed price for gold and the money-and-credit system. By such arrangement the dollar would be given a fixed value in farm products, or perhaps in a single farm product, and then credit might be expanded, either in the form of "wheat-certificates" or "cotton-certificates" just as our whole financial system is now based on "gold-certificates."

Need Yardstick of Value

The result, it is thought, would be a stimulation to business and an increase in wages and other production costs, which in the end would effect the same curb on over-production of farm products as the Department of Agriculture apparently would like to effect through policing the farm regions and planting "a stick in every plowed field."

This, however, would follow an entirely different and contrary principle from the present program. The program now relies on complicated and more or less questionable official statistics and calculations applied more or less coercively to farmers, implemented with a gentle rain of checks from Washington at the expense of the tax-payer. Officials make all the calculations and do all the thinking.

The price-fixing suggestion would instead give both those who produce farm products and those who consume them a yardstick of value to go by, and then let them, through the free machinery of free markets, prices, wage-levels, and production costs, do the adjusting which officials have striven manfully but so far in vain to do.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The briefest of intervals separates Monday September 26, the day of Hitler's speech in the Sportspalast, and Saturday, October 1, his zero hour for wresting forcibly the Sudeten regions from Czechoslovakia. In that interval, punctuated by the meeting of the British Parliament, the British economic system shifts gear from peaceful to warlike purposes. In this week the gear passes through neutral.

The usual economic indices give little external evidence of the change. The Economist index of business activity, for August, (published on September 24) marks time for the fourth month. During the weeks of the crisis there has been no noticeable change in retail prices, and it has been announced that prices of a number of important foodstuffs are to remain unchanged, by government order.

Prices Drop Sharply

Naturally the stock exchange has been more susceptible to the upward and downward surges of sentiment, and prices have fallen severely in this waiting period for the zero hour. The Financial News index of prices of 30 ordinary shares was 95.0 at the beginning of the year, 82.4 on September 1st, 81.5 on September 21st; on September 26, before Hitler spoke, it fell to 75.3.

Prices of gilt edged, government securities, dropped sharply on Hitler's Monday; war loans were down from 100 to 93. It has now been agreed to fix minimum prices for gilt-edged. But this drop in prices is the result of precautionary markings by jobbers, and is not due to any rush to sell; in fact it is very difficult to complete any transaction.

Businesses whose product is not essential in time of war are preparing for a severe curtailment in output, because demand will fall, supplies of raw materials will be limited, and employees will be drawn off for military purposes or civilian defenses. Essential businesses will be treated as of national importance, will expect preferential treatment in supplies of raw materials, in conscripting of labor, and particularly in supplies of gasoline for transport.

Most of the public utilities, gas, electric, transport, and others, expect to be taken over and operated as government services. As in the United States, there is considerable speculation as to the vulnerability of the electricity supply system, which in the last war was a number of unrelated power stations, and now is a completely interconnected system. It may now be more vulnerable, and a breakdown may have larger consequences; or it may be less vulnerable since other stations may bring their supply to the relief of the damaged area.

The problems of the non-essential industries and of those which can expect to be government operated await the action of the government. The problem of decentralization is much more complicated and plans have to be made in anticipation of the worst possible conditions in the cities.

Some businesses can operate almost as satisfactorily in the country as in town. Insurance companies for example, can run their offices just as well outside town as inside, particularly since in war time stock exchange operations will necessarily be severely restricted. Some of the large London insurance companies have already started the migration.

Other businesses are restricted tied to the site of the dense populations. Newspapers for example can be printed in small provincial towns just as well as in London, provided adequate printing presses can be found; but the product must find its way to the purchaser, and no matter how much of London can practically be moved into the home counties, or farther afield, a very large population is bound to remain.

Newspaper production, in time of modern war, becomes almost entirely a problem of transport; transport of newsprint to the presses from the docks or from the British factories, and transport of papers to the consumers. The large national daily papers of England, which circulate over the whole country, are having to improvise alternative printing arrangements on the assumption that in the worst event, London is put out of action.

Moving the Civilians

The largest problem of all has to be faced by the Government. It is the intention of the Government to evacuate as much of the civilian populations of the large cities as possible; what happens to the economic life of the country then? If wives and children are compulsorily billetted on the countryside, what arrangements have to be made for providing them with the means of living? Put as a problem from the point of view, for example, of the newspapers, supposing they succeed in establishing provincial printing offices, and get the papers to the consumers, whether they are in London or are scattered round the country, where do the consumers get the pennies to buy the papers?

The only thing one can say with certainty is that the economic result of this possible war upon the succeeding peace-time organization of the country is likely to be profound; peace will find government control or operation established in a very wide field, from which it is not likely to retreat as rapidly as after the last war.

England still hopes that war will not come, even though Hitler's zero hour is only four days off. But businessmen have to be prepared for the worst. The economic system is shifting to war.

Business-Federal Co-operation Seen Closer by Douglas

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Chairman William O. Douglas of the Securities Commission said today several major utility companies in addition to Electric Bond & Share have agreed to file plans for integration of their holdings and simplification of their capital structures under provisions of the Utility Holding Company Act.

"I am very hopeful that this is indicative of a general new feeling of co-operation," he said.

"President Roosevelt said yesterday that Electric Bond & Share's decision was gratifying and illustrated exactly what he meant when he asked last week that business cooperate with the Government and stop name-calling.

Some other administration officials expressed conviction that it was indicative of closer business-Government co-operation in the future.

This view was taken by Mr. Douglas, who said he would "not be at all surprised" if there soon was new evidence of better feeling between Government and business in various segments of the national economy.

Officials in the Securities Commission's utility division said it was entirely possible the Government might endeavor to co-ordinate its utility building with construction programs of privately owned utilities.

They said the Administration was interested only in seeing that the country has adequate, economical electric service and that if the utilities provide such service there would be no need for the Government to set up competing systems.

The projected co-ordination of power facilities for defense purposes offers a broad opportunity for private interests and the Government to work together, officials asserted. This program is separate from that provided under the Holding Company Act, and is being worked out by the Army and Navy.

Administration authorities said these were some of the other major problems on which business and government might co-operate:

Labor relations, including what, if any, changes should be made in the Wagner Labor Act.

Taxation—and how the Treasury can co-operate with business to reduce litigation and reach amicable settlements in tax disputes.

Housing.

Railroad rehabilitation.

Prices of basic commodities, such as steel. (Some Administration leaders have feared that advancing prices might check the business uptrend.)

Seasonal unemployment. (The aim here would be to bring about an adjustment in production to stop large-scale seasonal layoffs).

$590,756,644 Gold Comes to U. S. In Last Five Weeks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said $100,479,032 in gold came into the United States in the week ended Oct. 7, bringing total imports for the last five weeks to $590,756,644.

The gold paid for dollar credits in which war-scared Europeans sought refuge for their wealth. Last week's shipments included $76,581,347 from England, $12,728,677 from the Netherlands, $3,840,000 from Sweden, and $3,080,040 from Australia.

Silver imports in the week amounted to only $1,098,076, including $549,871 from Mexico and $157,686 from Canada.

Gold exports amounted to only $2,153 and silver exports to $566,760 in the week.

Two Southern Roads Considering Merger

NEW YORK (AP)—I. B. Tigrett, president of Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad, said that directors of the road are considering merger of the carrier with Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

The merger has been under discussion for some time.

Gulf, Mobile & Northern and Mobile & Ohio together own a little under 1,800 miles of trackage, and the lines for the most part parallel each other.

The merger, Mr. Tigrett, said, would be beneficial all around.

Consolidation of the two roads, financial circles pointed out, would be particularly beneficial to Southern Railway, which controlled the M. & O., and to Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, owner of 27 per cent of common and preferred stocks of G. M. & N.

Southern Railway, it was added, would benefit by divesting itself of some $7,295,000 of M. & O. debt with annual interest requirements of $291,800, and also probably would be able to get the new consolidated company to take over payment of some $226,008 in dividends on Mobile & Ohio stock certificates, which it now guarantees.

The Burlington, in receiving new securities for those presently held, it was asserted, would obtain preferred stock having possibilities of near future dividends and common stock, which would not have ahead of it preferred with large accumulations.

Chevrolet, Buick Call 4,200 Men Back to Work

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Two divisions of General Motors Corporation announced the recall to jobs within the next 12 days of 4,200 workmen.

The Crevrolet division, which is already employing 9,000 men, has ordered 3,000 automobile workers to report at the rate of 300 a day.

The Buick division summoned 1,200 men back to work at the rate of 100 a day. Buick's payroll on Nov. 1 will list 13,000 men.

Promoted

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Appointed Executive Vice-President of General Foods Corporation. Mr. Igleheart has served as Vice-President in Charge of Sales and Merchandising Since 1935.

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In October 8 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.3 per cent during the week ended Oct. 8, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The index of wholesale commodity prices, 77.8, is 9.5 per cent lower than a year ago, and 0.1 per cent below a month ago.

In addition to the farm products and food groups, minor decreases were registered by the fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods groups. The hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities groups advanced fractionally, and metals and metal products remained unchanged at last week's level.

The decline in prices of agricultural commodities, together with lower prices for goatskins, raw jute, scrap steel, sand, gravel, and sulphur caused the index for the raw materials group to drop, 0.3 per cent. Raw materials prices are slightly higher than they were a month ago, and 12.9 per cent lower than they were a year ago.

	Oct. 8, 1938	Oct. 1, 1938	Oct. 9, 1937	Oct. 10, 1936
Commodity groups				
All commodities	77.8	78.0	86.0	81.2
Farm products	67.4	68.1	82.7	84.1
Foods	73.7	74.1	86.9	82.6
Hides & leather prod	92.8	92.5	108.1	96.1
Textile products	65.6	65.4	73.3	70.9
Fuel & lighting mate	76.9	77.2	79.5	77.3
Metals & metal prod	95.7	95.7	95.6	86.4
Building materials	89.7	89.5	95.9	87.1
Chemicals & drugs	78.7	78.9	81.2	81.7
Housefurnish'g goods	87.1	87.2	92.7	83.2
Miscellaneous	72.4	72.3	76.6	71.0
Raw materials	71.5	71.7	82.1	81.8
Semimanuf'd articles	75.0	75.1	83.4	76.3
Finished products	81.6	81.9	88.7	81.9
All commodities other than farm products	80.1	80.3	86.8	80.6
All commodities other than farm products and foods	81.5	81.6	85.3	79.9

Recovery Progress Unmistakable, Says Col. Leonard Ayres

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15 (AP)—Business recovery is in its early stages, Col. Leonard P. Ayres averred today, "but is making unmistakable progress."

The economist, writing his monthly business survey for the Cleveland Trust Company, said:

"It seems probable that the degree and duration of business improvement in this recovery period in this country will depend primarily on the volume of the flow of new capital into business through new issues of bonds and stocks, and in some degree on the expansion of bank loans to business undertakings."

Colonel Ayres observed that the Federal Reserve index of industrial production climbed from 77 in June to 91 in September, an advance "so exceptionally rapid that it has been definitely surpassed in only one three-month period since the index was initiated in 1919.

"The exceptional strength of the current advance," he continued, "is especially noteworthy in view of the fact it has so far received very little support from the automotive industry, and not a great deal from construction, despite the fine showing that new building is making."

Engineering Awards Ahead of Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Showing the 13th consecutive weekly gain over 1937 figures, engineering construction awards for the latest week totaled $49,086,000 against $34,159,000 a year ago, the "Engineering News-Record" reported.

The total for the preceding week was $67,954,000 but the latest figure covered only four days because of the Columbus Day holiday.

The total for the year to date rose to $2,121,300,000, an increase of 7.7 per cent over the cumulative figure of $1,968,997,000 for the corresponding 1937 period.

By groups, the figures compared as follows:

	Latest Week	1937 Week
Private	$14,345,000	$17,099,000
State & Municipal	25,582,000	15,077,000
Federal	9,159,000	1,983,000

Yield on New Canadian Issue Equals 0.747 P. C.

OTTAWA (CP)—The Bank of Canada announced on behalf of the Minister of Finance that tenders had been accepted for $30,000,000 Dominion of Canada Treasury bills due Jan. 13, 1939.

The average discount price of the accepted bids was $99,814.02, and the average yield was .747 per cent.

Britain Reverses Historic Policy Of Protectionism

(Editor's Note: This is the second of four stories discussing the background and the possible effects of the reciprocal trade treaty soon to be announced between the United States and Great Britain.)

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States, through the forthcoming Anglo-American trade agreement, is responsible for an historic reversal of the British trade policy of greater and greater protectionism.

For the first time since Britain during the World War left her traditional policy of free trade, she is reducing import duties on a wide range of products.

Shift Toward Protectionism

A free trader for about a century, Great Britain began in 1915 a gradual shift toward protectionism. The McKenna duties of that year applied to luxury articles such as automobiles, watches and clocks, movie films and musical instruments. Then came the dyestuffs duties of 1920 and the safeguarding duties of 1921.

The big leap toward protectionism, however, did not come until after the Smoot-Hawley Act raised America's tariffs considerably.

Britain's Abnormal Importations Act of 1931 gave the president of the Board of Trade the right to impose duties of up to 100 per cent ad valorem, and the Horticultural Products Act applied duties to fresh fruits and vegetables. Diminishing exports have given American fruit growers good cause to remember the latter act.

These acts were passed during the financial crisis, which led to Britain's abandonment of the gold standard. They were followed by the Import Duties Act of 1932 levying a broad 10 per cent duty on all imports except Empire products, goods already dutiable and goods on the free list.

Now, however, the United States has made the first successful attack on the growing British protectionist fortress.

U. S. British Trade Lower

Imports of American goods into the United Kingdom in 1937, amounting to $535,000,000, had a value of only 58 per cent of the 1929 imports, although the value of British imports from all countries was 84 per cent last year as compared with 1929. Britain bought 16.1 per cent of all her imports from the United States in 1929. In eight years the percentage fell to 11.1.

American exporters suffered also from the suddenness of the British change. American tariffs were, in fact, higher than Britain's, but they had been a gradual accumulation since the Civil War.

Since Britain built up her tariff wall she has negotiated a score of trade agreements. She has, however, simply guaranteed not to increase tariffs with the other countries involved, and, since she has bought more from them than she has sold them, has been able to get them to place minimum quotas on their purchases of British goods.

So far as general liberalization of trade is concerned, the effect has not been entirely happy. Instead of taking a few stones off her tariff structure, Britain has added a few more to the structures of her agreement countries with regard to third nations.

Champion Paper & Fiber

NEW YORK—For 16 weeks ended August 14 deficit was $151,902, against net income of $992,487, or $1.14 a common share, in 16 weeks ended Aug. 15, 1937.

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Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
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Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

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Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
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MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Six room bungalow; porches; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths; seasonal rental $1,000. Mrs. Peter Vetter, 9057 Byron Avenue.

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BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT, COM. 7863.

MIAMI, FLA., Flora Villa—Delightfully cool, large rooms, comfortably furnished; near First Church. MRS. FLORENCE RUHNKE, 219 N. E. 20th Street.

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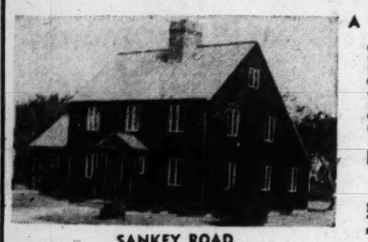

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CHICKERING GRAND. Excellent Tone. Real Bargain. Terms. Baldwin Pianos, 150 Boylston St., Boston **$125**

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid 6756 or Center Newton 3074

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE
THE SPEECH ARTS
Classes and private instruction, children, adults. 31 Park Drive, Boston. Kenmore 1957

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.

PACKARDS

PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Kaufman's, INC.

Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wea and Furs of the better kind at prices no higher.
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

ROOFING
ESTES LUMBER CO.
We Sell and Apply the Genuine Genasco
STA-RITE SHINGLE

LUNCHES and DINNERS
Open All Day Sunday
TODD-AUST
FIVE POINTS

GRANTS
KNOWN FOR VALUES
Junior Department Store
With Complete 5c and 10c Lines.
W. T. GRANT CO.
1910 SECOND AVE., N.

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON·INC
JEWELERS
·SILVERSMITHS
·SINCE 1879

Store Your Winter Garments with White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
Over Twenty Years of Honest Dealing
Phone Dexter 1377

For
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
"GREER'S GOT IT"
GREER FOR GROCERIES
MOBILE, ALA.

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at **Sears** and Save
"HONOR-BILT" FURNITURE
COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
ALLSTATE TIRES
Use Sears Easy Payment Plan
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

PICKWICK Cafe
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

JONES & HARRELL REPAIR SHOP

Visit our shop at Cor. Jefferson and N. Decatur St. and see our complete and most beautiful line of Upholstering Fashions. A material for every purpose and a price to fit every purse.

Lane-Matheny
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies', Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

Headquarters for
IMPERIAL TABLES

Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY
"50 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store"
109-111 Commerce St. 212-214 Bibb St.

Multigraphing—Mimeographing
Letters—Forms
Typewriters—Adding Machines
Cash Registers
Ribbons—Paper
Sales—Repairs—Rentals
The Little Letter Shop, Inc.
12½ Commerce Street C-4386

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
BIBB AND MADISON AT COURT
V. M. FORD, Manager

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

FLORIDA

BREMERTON

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA PORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

Coral Gables Grocery Co.
INC.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables
Groceries—Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

Look for the New Things First at
YOWELL-DREW CO.
Daytona Beach's Largest Department Store
"Quality Did It"

Triple "S" Grocerteria
100% Home Owned
220 S. BEACH STREET
Main Street and Grandview Avenue

More Than Ever
Most for Your Money!
52nd ANNIVERSARY SALE
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
120 VOLUSIA AVENUE
PHONE 329

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

FORT LAUDERDALE

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
Mimeographing
Notary Public
Orr's Letter Service
229 Bryan Arcade Phone 165-W

BARLITT'S MARKET
Complete Line of Foods
INCLUDING
Borden Chateau Cheese
815 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 44

BRAYTON-COLE DRUG CO., Inc.
Large Line of Cosmetics
FOUNTAIN-LUNCHES
LUXURIOUS BOOTHS
SWEET BLDG., 309 S. ANDREWS AVE.

For
PLUMBING CONTRACTS and REPAIR SERVICE
See
H. R. STUART
121 S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 511

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
10-3 P. M., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUMARS SPECIALTY SHOP
Women's Apparel
Novelty Gifts
325 LAURA ST.

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1300

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

HOME OWNED
SEITZER'S STORES
GROCERIES
MEATS
FISH
and POULTRY
"The Best of Everything to Eat"
Ten Stores—One Near You.

Give Your Home
Added Attractiveness
With a Few Well Chosen Pieces of Furniture
John A. Cunningham
Complete Home Furnishers
525 W. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-0382

Now!
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine and Ocala

Tupper Coal Company
Original Genuine
MONTEVALLO
Pocahontas—Coke—Anthracite
Lump Red Rex Ash
PHONES 5-2841, 2842

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLOR'DA

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

LATCH STRING INN
Famous for fine food and service
MRS. M. R. HILL
Owner-Management
BISCAYNE BOUL. at 19TH ST.

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

McArthur Jersey Farm Dairy
INCORPORATED
Grade A Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Delivered Daily From Our Own Herd
169 N. E. 62ND ST. PHONE 7-1017

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTÉ SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

HOMES
Four well-constructed homes ready for occupancy. F. H. A. financed. Low taxes.
Or will build homes to suit anywhere in greater Miami area.
MIAMI BUILDERS, Inc.
712 Obispo Ave., Coral Gables, Fla.
Ph. 4-5255 M. G. Laigle

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leeta Hats
Designed for You With a Personal Interest
Remodeling
232 5th Street, Miami Beach

ORLANDO

New
Home Decorations
for Fall
Draperies Floor Coverings
Interior Decoration
DICKSON-IVES
Orlando Florida
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners
Dyers
Launderers

49 W. Concord nr. Orange Ave. Phone 3176

RUSS MATTRESS CO.
1122 WEST CHURCH STREET
PHONE 3127
Innerspring Mattresses
Rugs Cleaned—Upholstering

The Complete Food Store
TUTHILL'S
QUALITY FOODS
Reasonably Priced
470 North Orange Avenue
Phone 6189

INEZ THOMAS DESIGNER
THE GLORIA HAT SHOPPE
New Fall Hats
We Clean and Remodel All Types of Hats
2 WASHINGTON ST. ARCADE
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

SARASOTA

GENERAL INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

SAVE AT
in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

BUY YOUR
ICE
FROM THE TRUCKS WITH POLAR RED EMBLEM

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201 E. Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
O. S. UNGER, Mgr.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin St.

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

WEST PALM BEACH

Our New Office at
410 SOUTH COUNTY ROAD
Palm Beach, Florida Phone 5488
Is now ready to serve you in your every need!
H. D. VAN VRANKEN
Associated with
KING AND FISCHER INC.
Real Estate, Insurance, Property Management, Appraisals.
Main Office in West Palm Beach
Citizens Bldg. Phone 4208

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Shingle Shack Coffee Shop
409 North Olive Avenue
Delicious Home-Cooked Food
ANN BURGUN, *Manager*

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

VINNIE REAM BOYD
Teacher of the Spoken Word
Recitals Given for Churches, Clubs, and Drawing Room
Home Studio Walnut 9629
892 Forrest Rd., N. E.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven paint for millions of homes.
Washable Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS·VARNISHES·LACQUERS·ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA 5789

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Macon Shoe Co.
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Ladies and Men

New Winter Fashions
for Men, Women and Boys
Joe Nassell
MRS. LINDA M. BURNEY
announces the opening of
BURNEY'S
FANCY PRODUCE
FRESH MEATS, GROCERIES
Phone 403 470 Second St.
WE DELIVER

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

Gill's Bread and Banby Bread

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ABBOTT - KNIGHT
DRY CLEANING
MOUNTAIN CITY
LAUNDRY
207 Cox Ave. Phone 7000

Buy Insurance Before Too Many Lucky Days Go By
THE JOHN E. SCHLEY
General Insurance Agency
Asheville, North Carolina

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

ONE of the CAROLINAS'
Predominating
Department Stores
IVEY'S
Telephone 3-2121

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our hand work department cares for your party needs.
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

PET DAIRY
Grade "A"
Pasteurized Milk
Pet Ice Cream
DIAL 6131

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 15 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND
Comfortable home available for 1 or 2 guests (or students); large sunny rooms; central heating; constant hot water; excellent cuisine; highest references; terms £2.10.0 per week. MR. and MDME. CHRISTEN, Rue Jean Louis de Bons 2

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF.—To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

"ØBRO"
Parfumerie & Sæbeudsalg
Classensgade 57
Tlf. Øbro. 6689

Kolonialvarer
Elisabeth Petersen
Vesterbrogade 98c. Telef. Vester 3898
PERSIL ATA INI
RUGA DANOCRISP (Knækbrød)
GALLE & JESSEN'S CHOCOLADER

NETHERLANDS INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

Bonefaas
Batavia · Bandoeng
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkoop's Artikelen Heinz en Kelling's Producten
Overtoom 71. Beethovenstraat 39.
Tel. 81930 Tel. 94837.

F. A. RINK
(Plumber)
Lood-, Zink- en sanitaire Werken. Aanleggen van Gas- en Waterleiding. Leverancier van Gasformuizen en moderne Petroleum-Kookstellen. Erkend installateur der Gem. Gasfabrieken.
Manufakturenkamers Albert Cuypstraat 69/61
TEL. 18094

PIANO-ONDERWIJS
(Piano Teaching)
N. J. van DUUREN
Lid Kon. Ned. Toonk. Ver.
Prana van Mierisstraat 116. Tel. 91944

BOEKHANDEL JOH. GERNER
(Bookseller)
Levering van Schoolboeken voor H. B. S.—Gymnasium—Lyceum, enz.
School-agenda's Cahiers.
Overtoom 340 K. du Jardinstraat 79
Tel. 80147 Tel. 21775

D. STROOMENBERGH Jr.
(Garden Architect)
Tuin — Architect
Aanleg en onderhoud van Tuinen
Adviezen—Begrootingen—Ontwerpen.
Henrick de Keyserplein 14—Z. Tel. 21131

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wilde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

WILLEM SLOOT
—ETSEN—
—SCHILDERSTUKKEN—
—ENCADREMENTEN—
P. C. Hooftstraat 128 Tel. 23953

DRUKKERIJ M. J. PORTIELJE
(Printer)
GENERAL ADVERTISING OFFICE
249 Spuistraat Phone 43650

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
GREN FIJNLAAN
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 32300

Electr. Model Rund- Kalfs-en Varkenshslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de geheele stad
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36104

OOSTERBEEK Near Arnhem

OOSTERBEEK-HOOG
Annastraat 1, near ARNHEM
PENSION FRISIA
Open all the year round. Central heating, running water. Garden. Close to trams and woods. Reasonable terms.

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578
v Weede van Dykveldstr 71 73 75a

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330722 b. g. g. 694544

MAISON "DICKY"
Haute Couture—Modes
Paryssche Diploma's
Mej. A. L. HEMMES
ANTONIE HEINSIUSSTR. 21
den HAAG Tel: 551770

MRS. L. Bekker FLORIST
GR. HERTOGINNELAAN 413
Hoek Valeriusstraat - Tel. 331126

Juweliers Bedryf
SIMONS
INKOOP-REPARATIES-VERKOOP
PLEIN 9a Tel. 11 41 44 *Jewellers*

Prinsestr. 11
Levensmiddelen. Provisions.
Tel.: 11 21 74
(3 lynen)

Brandstoffenhandel
A. H. DE ROO
FAHRENHEITSTRAAT 253
TELEFOON 33.71.17
GIRO 37385
(FUEL)

BRANDSTOF
BESTELLEN?—
BREURE FUEL
OPBELLEN!! **33.38.10**

NORWAY

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
Any and all books.
STATIONERY TELEPHONE 13181

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

GLASS and CHINA
CERAMICS and PEWTER
Artistic Souvenirs
VACKRARE VARDAGSVARA
Strandvägen 7 Tel. 677803

STOCKHOLMS NYA FRUKTAFFÄR
FRUIT STORE
32 Birger Jarlsgatan 32
Tel. 200983, 202402

BOOKS—MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmbloms
NORRMALMSTORG

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only Goods of Quality

HANS MOBERG
Jeweller
Kungsholmsgatan 18 Tel: 53 69 12

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm

Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings — there is the Precious department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles

PUB

PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A. B.
Drottninggatan 72-78—Stockholm

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergasvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg:
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-65

Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 STOCKHOLM
Kungsgatan 40 GÖTEBORG

J. F. BROMS & SON H. A. B.
15 Norrlandsgatan Tel. 10 34 52
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruits, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc. Speciality: Vegetables.
Rumford Baking Powder

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Rindlisbach
Das Haus für Nouveautés, Damen- und Herrenwäsche, Mercerie, Bonneterie
Gerbergasse 5, neben Safranzunft
(Drapery, Underlinen)

Pelze
B. ELSE A. G.
Spalenberg 20 Tel. 47.021
(Furs)

Uhren—Spezialhaus
KURT GEISTERT
Gegr. 1891
Elisabethenstrasse 15 Tel. 27.506
(WATCHES)

Frau GSCHWIND
Maschinen-Stopferei
Jurastrasse 55
(Machine darning)

JOS. LEHMANN
Traiteur und Delikatessen
TEL. 20.080 *(Caterer)*

HETTINGER
CARPETS—LINOLEUM
Steinenberg 19. Tel. 24.871

CHAPELLERIE
(HATTERS)
FALKNER & CO. Founded 1825
Gerbergasse 63, Basel

SPECIALITY HOUSE
Konditorei — Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 41.202

BERNE

Pelzhaus
Ch. Weiss-Staiger
Known for Reliability, Quality and Style. Large Assortment in Fur Coats
KRAMGASSE 19

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum

FIRST CLASS RADIOS
RECORDS and APPARATUS
Music House
MÜLLER & SCHADE
Founded 1850 Spitalgasse 20

Dinner Sets
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

WORMSER
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens. Visiting Cards

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

The Leading Department Store of Berne
Kaiser & Co. A. G. Berne
MARKTGASSE-AMHAUSGASSE
Sports Articles
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59. Founded 1868

THALYSIA
Korsette und Büstenhalter
Frau A. Steiger, Gutenbergstr. 9
CORSETS

HAUTE COUTURE
ABPLANALP & CIE
Zeitglockenlaube 6
Made to measure
Highly recommended
(Dressmaking)

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
WYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Sanitäre-Anlagen Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery recommande

BURGDORF

IWAG
Aktiengesellschaft
KOHLEN—HOLZ—BENZIN—HEIZÖLE
Tel. Burgdorf 591
Coal—Wood—Benzine, etc.

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Place des Bergues

Charcuterie de Plainpalais
ARNOLD EGG
28 Rue de Carouge Tel. 42.046
(Porkbutcher)

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822 Drapery Store)

LAUSANNE

CHAUSSURES Keller-Corboz
Rue Pichard 13
Grand Pont 4
(Footwear)

PAPIERS PEINTS
Decorator
Adolphe Meystre
2 Rue St. Pierre
(Haute de la Rue de Bourg)

NEUCHATEL

KUFFER & CIE. S. A.
Rue St. Honoré
Electricité—Radios
Installations
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Ronald Colman as François Villon

Arkansas Traveler (Paramount)—Bob Burns, tramp printer, steps into the breach in a western town, defends freedom of speech by radio when it is squashed in a newspaper. An improbable but pleasant tale in which Mr. Burns is well supported by Fay Bainter and Dickie Moore.—Family.

Girls' School (Columbia)—Mild sub-deb entertainment. Ann Shirley and Nan Grey have the leads. Ralph Bellamy, Dorothy Moore, Gloria Holden, Marjorie Main.—Family.

If I Were King (Paramount)—Ronald Colman depicts the debonair poet-thief François Villon in this latest rebirth of Justin Huntly MacCarthy's old romance, carrying off with a fine authority the glamorous role. Basil Rathbone gives an engrossing study of Louis XI, and Ellen Drew, a newcomer, makes an excellent impression as Huguette. Frances Dee, C. V. France, Walter Kingsford, Henry Wilcoxon, Stanley Ridges.—Family.

Mr. Wong, Detective (Paramount)—Boris Karloff turns up in this one as a sleuth instead of a chiller. But even with his Oxford manner on, glimpses of Frankenstein are visible.—Adults and mature young people.

Mysterious Mr. Moto (20th-Fox)—The famous detective, again impersonated by Peter Lorre, engineers an escape from Devil's Island in order to trap a gang of international commercial assassins, whom he outwits after the expected complications. Mary Maguire, Harold Huber, Eric Rhodes, Leon Ames.—Adults and mature young people.

Road to Reno (Universal)—Hope Hampton sings airs from "La Bohème" in this tale of divorce mill and dude ranches, based on an I. A. R. Wylie story. Randolph Scott, Helen Broderick, Glenda Farrell.—Adults only.

Room Service (RKO)—The Marx Brothers in an exceptionally slapstick farce made from the stage play.—For Marx Brothers fans.

Too Hot to Handle (MGM)—Clark Gable as a newsreel cameraman and Myrna Loy as an aviatrix go through some remarkably tough times before the final embrace. A lively melodrama that makes up in pace what it wants in freshness of material. Walter Pidgeon, Walter Connolly, Leo Carrillo, Johnny Hines, Virginia Weidler.—Adults and mature young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Boys Town," "Four Daughters," "My Lucky Star, "Carefree," "Keep Smiling," "Penrod's Double Trouble," "Love Finds Andy Hardy," "Mother Carey's Chickens," "Storm in a Teacup," "Little Miss Broadway," "Walt Disney's Revue," "Lord Jeff," "Moonlight Sonata," "The Gaiety Girls," "Mad About Music," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

Adults and Young People: "Three Loves Has Nancy," "Boy Meets Girl," "Marie Antoinette," "Algiers" (mature), "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Letter of Introduction," "Professor Beware," "The Texans" (mature), "We're Going to Be Rich" (mature), "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse" (mature), "Blockade," "Having Wonderful Time," "Shopworn Angel," "White Banners," "Three Comrades" (mature), "Holiday," "The Charm of La Bohème."

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

Odds and Ends

Sensitive

Possibilities of fine measurement are shown by an exhibit in which a section of railroad track is suspended and the amount of bending caused by blowing the warm breath upon it for an instant is accurately measured.

Egypt's Population

The land of Egypt covers nearly 400,000 square miles, but its 15 million people are crowded within 13,600 square miles.

Italy's Small Change

Coins for small change in Italy are to be made of a new alloy called acmonital, presumably containing very little nickel.

River Action

A river deposits the coarser and heavier part of its load of silt near the river mouth, carrying the finer mud along farther to sea.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

And Now a Hero

Bannack, Mont.

Though the heroism of dogs is forever being chronicled, it is always a pleasure to read afresh of their devotion and thrilling acts in the service of man and child.

Recently a three-year old youngster, playing with other children on the banks of Grasshopper Creek, lost her balance and fell into the stream, and was being swept away by the turbulent current, when Bobo, a nondescript mongrel dog, dashed in, seized the child by her dress, and pulled her to the bank and safety.

Last winter Bobo was a stray dog, living by his wits. Today a Bannack woman owns and cherishes him, and he lives in comfort, almost luxury, and is a town hero.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

XQZJNXO XYNVB GTZUO GTHYU FZVK FKZT GJVLOF TLOEHZQ QFKSN SVDJF QNOVYK KVQYU NBOGQZ. GTZFJ FZKVBD NBKGNK.

An Acrostic

Definitions are given below for words to be filled in reading across:

P — — — C
H — — — H
O — — — A
N — — — R
E — — — A
T — — — D
I — — — E
C — — — S

(1) Fright. (2) Rough. (3) The end. (4) Finer. (5) Additional. (6) Assessed. (7) Angry. (8) What these definitions are.

Letter Juggling

Here's one that's more difficult. Two different 10-letter words may be formed from the 10 letters given below: Use all 10 letters in each word:

TACDIINORY

What Are the Dimensions?

A rectangle is 8 feet longer than it is wide, and the perimeter is 120 feet. What are the dimensions of the rectangle?

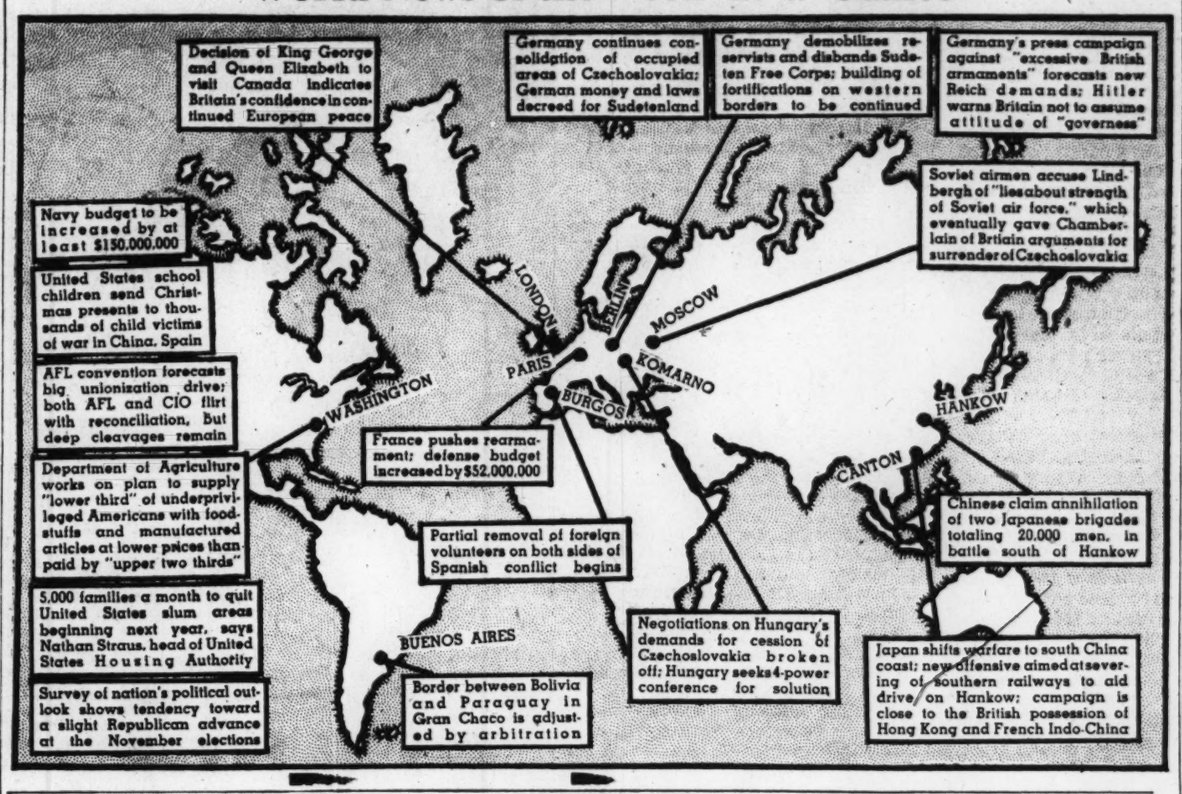
Books and Their Authors

Here's another list as shared by a Greenville, Florida, reader:

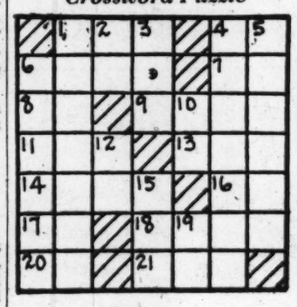
1	The Virginian	Jacobs	
2	Showboat	Leacock	
3	Snug Harbor	Wister	1
4	Sketch Book	Zweig	
5	Mark Twain	Ferber	
6	Anthony Adverse	Elliot	
7	Green Mansions	Cervantes	
8	Marie Antoinette	Irving	
9	Adam Bede	Hudson	
10	Don Quixote	Allen	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Decision of King George and Queen Elizabeth to visit Canada indicates Britain's confidence in continued European peace
Germany continues consolidation of occupied areas of Czechoslovakia; German money and laws decreed for Sudetenland
Germany demobilizes reservists and disbands Sudeten Free Corps; building of fortifications on western borders to be continued
Germany's press campaign against "excessive British armaments" forecasts new Reich demands; Hitler warns Britain not to assume attitude of "governess"
Navy budget to be increased by at least $150,000,000
United States school children send Christmas presents to thousands of child victims of war in China, Spain
Soviet airmen accuse Lindbergh of "lies about strength of Soviet air force," which eventually gave Chamberlain of Britain arguments for surrender of Czechoslovakia
AFL convention forecasts big unionization drive; both AFL and CIO flirt with reconciliation, but deep cleavages remain
France pushes rearmament; defense budget increased by $52,000,000
Department of Agriculture works on plan to supply "lower third" of underprivileged Americans with foodstuffs and manufactured articles at lower prices than paid by "upper two thirds"
Partial removal of foreign volunteers on both sides of Spanish conflict begins
Chinese claim annihilation of two Japanese brigades totaling 20,000 men, in battle south of Hankow
5,000 families a month to quit United States slum areas beginning next year, says Nathan Straus, head of United States Housing Authority
Negotiations on Hungary's demands for cession of Czechoslovakia broken off; Hungary seeks 4-power conference for solution
Japan shifts warfare to south China coast; new offensive aimed at severing of southern railways to aid drive on Hankow; campaign is close to the British possession of Hong Kong and French Indo-China
Survey of nation's political outlook shows tendency toward a slight Republican advance at the November elections
Border between Bolivia and Paraguay in Gran Chaco is adjusted by arbitration
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
MOSCOW
KOMARNO
BURGOS
WASHINGTON
HANKOW
CANTON
BUENOS AIRES

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Length-measure
4—Pronoun
6—Fairy
7—Indefinite article
8—Morindin dye
9—Harbor
11—Ocean
13—Tree
14—River in Africa
16—Tantalum: chem. symbol
17—Bone
18—To strike with a wing
20—Musical note
21—Hindu cymbals

Down

1—To free
2—Conjunction
3—Immerse
4—Matrimonial
5—Snare
6—Minister
10—Preposition
12—Indefinite article
15—Astern
19—Musical note

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Quotation for Today

QUEER thing but we always think every other man's job is easier than our own. And the better he does it, the easier it looks.—EDEN PHILLPOTTS.

In Lighter Vein

Victorian?

Daughter (following reproof): "Oh, mother, you are so early-Victorian! This is 1938, not 1937!"

Kindergarten Conversation

Helen: "What do they mean by 'Etiquette'?"

Bobby: "I think Mother said it was the noise you mustn't drink soup with!"

The Objection

"And why didn't you like the job I got for you?"

"When I said I'd take care of your friend's pets while he was away, you didn't tell me he ran a circus."

Feet On the Ground

"Pa, what is an optimist?"

"A man who figures that when his shoes wear out he will be back on his feet again!"—Pearson's.

Sights of the Town

"Lady —— has been in Biarritz. She is a very practical mother, and may often be seen with her children in their pram in Hyde Park."—Daily Mirror.—Punch.

Eskimo Land

He: "What would you say if I told you I have come a thousand miles through ice and snow with my dog team just to tell you I love you?"

She: "I'd say that was a lot of mush."—Wall St. Journal.

Daily Anecdote

Young Eli Whitney

Years before he had invented the successful cotton gin, which brought him fame and one might say fortune, Eli Whitney, as a mere lad, had displayed unusual mechanical talents in his native town of Westboro, Massachusetts.

The townspeople looked upon him as a prodigy, and well they might, for at the youthful age of twelve he made a perfect violin, which gave him a sense of confidence in pursuing his future inventions.

He was a serious youth, but not without the joy of creativeness in his heart.

Brevities

Montreal Star: If a man is bettered his condition is improved; if he is "bested" he is really "worsted."

Toronto Star: Happy is the country in which the chief arms question is the state of a famous baseball pitcher's muscle.

Los Angeles Times-Mirror: "Tsk, tsk," said the popular composer to his collaborator, "this lyric of yours is too silly. I believe we have a hit."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alpha, Omega (Rev. 21:6)—*Al'-fa; O-me'-ga* (although *O'-mehga* seems to be common in Britain).

Alpha and *omega*, the first and last letters, respectively, of the Greek alphabet, are figuratively used in the sense of "first" and "last."

Appearing (II Tim. 4:8)—A good rendering of Greek *epiphaneia*, "manifestation"; although Wycliffe, Tyndale, Cranmer, and the Geneva and Rheims Versions all use "coming."

Apostle—No *t* sound, *a-poss'-l* (*a* as in *sofa*, *o* short).

This word is derived from the Greek *apostolos*, "one sent forth." Inasmuch as "disciple" means literally "a learner, follower," it and "apostle" are not exact synonyms. However, one must first be a disciple before being sent forth as an apostle.

Certain—Not *sur'-'n*; sound it *sur'-tin*.

Christianity—Five syllables, *Kris-chih-an'-ih-tih* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Didymus—*Did'-ih-mus* (vowels short).

Disappear, appears—These contrasting terms, when used in this order and close together, might well be read with some measure of stress on the first syllable of the second term.

Earnest—*Ur'-nest*.

When a person decides to buy a certain piece of property, the broker usually requires a down payment, commonly called "earnest money," which is later to be applied on the full purchase price if the deal is consummated. It is an assurance of sale to the owner, and tangible proof of the good faith of the purchaser.

The phrase "earnest of immortality" may be construed as implying "assurance or evidence of immortality."

Efface—Short *e*.

Effect—Whether as noun or verb, *eh-fekt'*.

Endureth, overcometh, seeth—End them *-eth*, not *-uth*.

Exaltation—Not *eks-*; sound it *eg-zaul-tay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Italics, reading of—In ordinary printed matter, italicized words (with the exception of foreign words thus indicated) are usually to be read with stress; but in the Bible, italics are used merely to indicate words which have no counterparts in the manuscripts, but which have been inserted by translators in the effort to clarify the sense. Therefore no stress is required for Biblical italics.

Launch—Webster's formerly recorded the *au* as sounded like short *o*; but with the latest edition we can settle comfortably back into plain old *launch*.

Only (I Cor. 15:19)—"If in this life only we have hope in Christ" appears to suggest that "only" is connected with the phrase "in this life." Scholars now agree, however, that in the Greek, "only" is clearly associated with "we have hope," and that a literal rendering would be: "If in this life we have only hope (i. e., hope without faith or understanding) in Christ."

Moffatt has: "If in this life we have nothing but a mere hope in Christ"; and Weymouth: "If in this present life we have a hope resting on Christ and nothing more."

Probation—*Pro-bay'-shun*.

This word is derived from the Latin *probare*, "to prove"; and inasmuch as this in turn is traceable to *probus*, "good, excellent," we are assured that the primary meaning of *probare* was "to prove (or judge) the goodness of a thing."

Probation, then, may be regarded as an opportunity given one to measure up to the best; it is a time of proving—of demonstration.

Second—Avoid *seh'-kunt*; strive for *sek'-und* (*e* short, *u* clipped-short).

Sensual—Preferably the easy way, *sen'-shoo-al*.

The word relates to the senses, and has a more derogatory implication than "sensuous."

Subject—End it *-jekt*, not *-jikt*.

Timothy—Not *Tih'-ma-thih*; sound it *Tim'-o-thih* (*i* is short, *o* as in *obey*).

Tragedy—Influenced perhaps by "prodigy," etc., some speakers confuse the positions of the *g* and *d* in "tragedy." Remember the *g* in "tragic."

Transition—Preferably *tran-zish'-un*.

Gradualness or lack of abruptness seems to be the essence of a "transition," as we ordinarily conceive the term, which comes to us from the Latin *transitus*, "a passing over."

The speaker who makes a transition from one subject to another, does it best when he blends the one into the other, just as the capable musician, by delicate modulations, changes keys without changing modes.

Little Chauncey

"I know I came highly recommended, but I still can't make a noise like a baby rattle!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*She Is Such a Good Judge of Character*

By LE PELLEY

I'm GLAD I DIDN'T HAVE TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL TODAY, SO I COULD WALK HOME WITH YOU ....
EVEN THOUGH YOU HAVE TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL A LOT, TUBBY, I THINK YOU'RE THE SMARTEST BOY IN SCHOOL ...
OH... AND THE WAY YOU ANSWERED THAT QUESTION TODAY ABOUT GEORGE WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE !! YOU WERE WONDERFUL !!
AND, OH, YOU MADE ME LAUGH SO HARD AT THAT JOKE YOU PLAYED ON HYMIE DOBSON — I THINK YOU'RE AWFULLY CLEVER !!
Hmm YOU KNOW, SUSIE'S QUITE A NICE GIRL ....

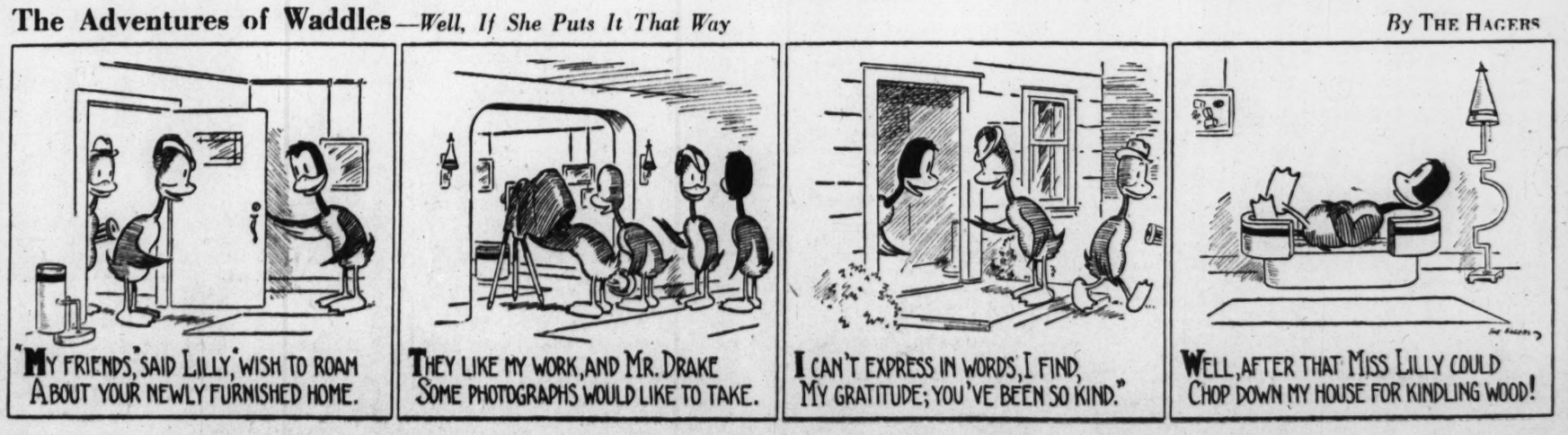
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Up a Tree*

By CARMACK

Heard someone calling me today - Sounded like Joan but couldn't see her anywhere —
No wonder she was perched up in a tree —
She wanted me to get the Boss right away —
O.K. I wiggled
But personally I didn't believe he'd be much interested in her tree climbing — He's pretty good at it himself —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Well, If She Puts It That Way*

By THE HAGERS


"MY FRIENDS," SAID LILLY, "WISH TO ROAM ABOUT YOUR NEWLY FURNISHED HOME.
THEY LIKE MY WORK, AND MR. DRAKE SOME PHOTOGRAPHS WOULD LIKE TO TAKE.
I CAN'T EXPRESS IN WORDS, I FIND, MY GRATITUDE; YOU'VE BEEN SO KIND."
WELL, AFTER THAT MISS LILLY COULD CHOP DOWN MY HOUSE FOR KINDLING WOOD!

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur I. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified"

May Not Delete Record

Question: Has a newly elected board any right to wipe out of the board minutes an action taken by a former board? The new board has some members who would like to take out of the records some minutes, including a letter from a nonmember, which was the basis of action taken by the former board in regard to a member of the organization.

Answer: Previous answer has been made (See Monitor of July 28, 1937) that a board may correct the minutes of a former board by a two-thirds' vote. In this case, the action proposed is not to correct an acknowledged error in the record but to delete or expunge what is evidently a true record of action.

So far as the writer is aware, there is no way this may be done under parliamentary law, and there is grave question of its advisability even if it were legal. The present board may vote to expunge the portion of the minutes containing the objectionable action, although because it is a new board, probably not by less than a two-thirds' vote. But if you will read the procedure of expunging as given in Robert's Rules of Order, page 170, you will see that little would be gained, since the record must not be obliterated. Obviously, then, it may not be entirely removed.

The board may rescind the action of the former board, but this would not affect the former record. One mistake to be noted here is the inclusion of the letter in the minutes. There is nothing in the rules about minutes (See Robert's, pages 247-250) which justifies or requires correspondence to be included, unless by specific vote of the body.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Perhaps plain words trip tyro whilst obscure etyma might easily yield answer. Worth trying anyway.

An Acrostic: Panic, harsh, omega, nicer, extra, taxed, irate, clues.

Letter Juggling: Dictionary indicatory.

What Are the Dimensions? 28 feet x 14 feet.

Books and Their Authors: The Virginian-Wister; Showboat-Ferber; Snug Harbor-Jacobs; Sketch Book-Irving; Mark Twain-Leacock; Anthony Adverse-Allen; Green Mansions-Hudson; Marie Antoinette-Zweig; Adam Bede-Eliot; Don Quixote-Cervantes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Consultation

WELL as it was earned, Mr. Chamberlain's holiday should not last too long. If Munich is to mark the beginning of "peace for our time," early and active steps are required. The need for the first-hand consultation inaugurated by the flights to Berchtesgaden and Godesberg is only less pressing than at the height of the recent crisis.

Words that will not make peace between Germany and Britain are already flying back and forth between London and Berlin. If Chancellor Hitler and Mr. Chamberlain have a sound basis and workable technique for a general and enduring European settlement they would do well to set them in motion. The rush to new extremes of armament and the suspicions widely voiced should be warning enough that some more fundamental understanding between Britain and Germany is imperative if Munich is to become more than a defeat for democratic diplomacy.

Mr. Chamberlain manifestly believes that a way can be found for Britain to live peaceably with Germany in Europe without sacrificing any vital national interests. He will not concern himself with conflicts of ideals or the treatment of minorities within Germany, he will make some sacrifices of prestige and influence, he is resolved not to be offended by bad manners where larger interests are at stake.

Herr Hitler on his part has always insisted that Germany must have British friendship, although at times he has adopted strange methods of winning it. Just after Godesberg he spoke of the democracies "we despise," and at Saarbrücken on Sunday he attacked "a Duff Cooper, an Eden or a Churchill" as ready to start a war. And the Berlin press, which never runs contrary to official wishes, is denouncing British arms plans.

This is not, of course, the surest way to make peace. It does not create the atmosphere for friendly consultation. Moreover, it seems to misunderstand some essentials of the British position. Arms increases are not the policy merely of a Duff Cooper or a Churchill; they are part of the Chamberlain policy. And to say that those who would refuse to make concessions under pain of violence want to start a war is as mistaken as to believe that Germany wants to precipitate a war.

In Britain similar feeling is expressed. In the absence of Mr. Chamberlain, what is described as the official response to Herr Hitler was made by Mr. Robert H. Bernays, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health. Among other things he said, "Clearly there are still powerful influences in Germany who attribute concessions to cowardice." He went on to say that if it is once understood that there is a line from which no threats will cause Britain to retreat the four-power pact at Munich "can be turned into a general conference of the powers, including Russia, for a general settlement."

One cannot believe this accurately reflects Mr. Chamberlain's view. He would not talk about misunderstanding of concessions. He would not mention Russia, for he must know Herr Hitler is still inveighing against the "Jewish international world enemy" which he says finds "living expression in Bolshevism" as the great danger to peace. The British Prime Minister is not even asking for four-power supervision of the further partitioning of Czechoslovakia; Germany is left free to be the arbiter over Hungary's claims—and over Poland's.

Once the decision is made not to consider anything in Eastern Europe as vital, this seems sound procedure. There is plainly no gain in recurrent irritations. Nor in continual backbiting between Germany and Britain over policies or persons in the other country. Surely free speech should not be abrogated, but public bickering where no national action is possible or intended is worse than useless. It spoils the atmosphere for the private agreements which four-power diplomacy contemplates.

If that method is to be followed an atmosphere should be built up which would permit an early visit of Herr Hitler to England and some genuinely friendly conversations with Mr. Chamberlain. That may be impossible. But whatever the honest doubts about it, there should be an understanding of what the method of consultation requires. And there should be honest efforts for self-restraint to avoid unnecessary pin-pricks and irritations so that an attitude of real peace-seeking can be developed.

For Want of a Nail—

PEOPLE in New York may go hungry. The city may be plunged in darkness. Refuse may collect in unsanitary heaps on municipal piers. Thousands may be forced to cancel steamship reservations. That is what can happen if the tugboat strike which went into effect at midnight Friday is permitted to run its course. For until the wage dispute involving workers in 300 harbor tugs is settled, transatlantic liners cannot dock or sail, coal cannot be lightered to power plants to replenish a limited supply, and city garbage scows cannot be towed to sea.

In a strike, everybody suffers to some extent—ironically enough, even those who participate in the strike. For want of a more general recognition of this fact, society continues to pay a heavy cost. For want of a more general dependence on arbitration, the community inevitably loses far more than the disputants gain.

Art at the Poll

A SPEAKER at the opening of the recent Hair and Beauty Fair in London remarked that hairdressing was a great art. It may be debated whether this is strictly correct; for some would hold that one essential of great art is that it should stand the test of time, and even a "permanent wave" has its limitations. The legacy of the artist has never had much chance of reaching posterity since the last hair presumptive was removed, and wigs went out of fashion. Nevertheless, if it be not a great art, hairdressing is at any rate a great industry, as the Fair showed; and no doubt the barber will not repine so long as he can at least pluck up fortune by the locks.

One Cruelty: Two Victims

THE news of an escaped lion's fatal attack upon an unoffending man at Wildwood, N. J., arouses two emotions among most readers.

The first is one of sympathy for the victim, mixed with indignation that so dangerous an animal was so insecurely confined. The second follows acquaintance with all the facts and is one of sympathy for the persecuted beast—for this lion had spent the entire summer chained in the sidecar of a motorcycle, while a woman, day after day, drove the machine around a cone-shaped track.

Zoological gardens have been tolerated on the ground of their educational advantages and traveling menageries because of the joys afforded by the rest of the circus. But what excuse can there possibly be for whirling a wild animal about in an atmosphere laden with monoxide gas and excruciating noises?

Prohibiting such exhibitions will halt another cruelty and make it less likely that human lives will be endangered.

Barb Yields to Barbecue

WHEN a Republican offers a medium of free advertising to a Democrat—or vice versa—that's news, good news. It can happen here. A Plattsburg, N. Y., dispatch tells how.

The Clinton County Assembly campaign was getting under way. The Republican nominee, Leslie G. Ryan, a newspaper publisher, decided to put the issues of the campaign before the voters through an advertising program in his paper. But the real story begins when he wrote this letter to Emmett J. Roach, his Democratic opponent:

> As the Republican candidate for member of the Assembly from Clinton County, I plan to use considerable advertising space in The North Countryman during the weeks before election in discussing the issues of the campaign.
>
> Because the space is available to me without charge, I feel that you may be placed at a disadvantage in the territory covered by our paper.
>
> I am, therefore, glad to offer you, without charge, as much advertising space in The North Countryman as I use myself and hope that you will feel free to take advantage of this offer. Any reasonable amount of space is available to you for the purpose indicated.

Mr. Roach accepted the publisher's "very kind offer." There is to be a barbecue at Mr. Roach's after election, presumably no matter which contestant wins, and Mr. Ryan and "any friends" have been invited. That's nice. But Mr. Ryan's offer was kind not only to Mr. Roach, but to the democratic method of government. One side of the case is good enough for dictators—or for mere politicians. But a determination to defend to the limit the other fellow's right to be heard, is a necessary ingredient of self-government. The Clinton County publisher has made a contribution to a wider and deeper understanding of this fact.

Harry Hawk

THE British Broadcasting Corporation has added one more to the nation's band of eponymous heroes. It has set the figure of Harry Hawk, the military airman, in the Pantheon that includes, among others, Jack Tar, Thomas Atkins, Mr. Roe and Mr. Doe of legal fame, Pooh-Bah, Jeeves, and that preposterous patriot, wearer of the very old school tie of red, white and true-blue, Colonel Blimp.

Harry differs slightly from his companions in that we know something of his previous career. For was he not one of the famous company that rode with Uncle Tom Cobleigh and all to Widdicombe Fair? In view of his unfortunate experience then with Tam Pearce's old mare, it is not astonishing that he has deserted her for Pegasus.

One wishes him every success, but one cannot help thinking that he suffers a trifle from an alliterative excellence, and is perhaps too true to be good. He has a touch of the robot. It was difficult for him to escape it, because he has been made to order—a fact that in itself may tend to shorten his term of office; for the name that clothes a familiar fiction wears better for not having been bespoke.

Lincoln in Indiana

Book News of the Day

BORN in old Kentucky, grew to manhood in Indiana, and followed in Illinois a legal and political career culminating with the Presidency—that is a thumb-nail sketch of Abraham Lincoln. His biographers have almost invariably raced through the 7-to-21 age period, perhaps not because it was unimportant but because the data was scant. Now comes Bess V. Ehrmann with THE MISSING CHAPTER IN THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN (Chicago: Walter M. Hill) an interesting miscellany of articles, episodes, photographs and pen drawings which impart substance to the subject's formative fourteen years in the Hoosier state.

You see gawky Abraham going to school for short terms every other year from 1820 to 1824. You see him employed as a ferryman, and serving as a church janitor. He learns the cabinetmaking trade from his father. In 1828 he takes the memorable flatboat trip to New Orleans, where he watches a slave sold at auction, and decides to strike hard against slavery if he ever has the opportunity. In 1829 lanky Abe clerks in a general store near his home; but the next year the Lincolns and others trek farther west into a land of promise named Illinois.

In "The Missing Chapter" young Lincoln is pictured as perhaps the most indefatigable reader of all southern Indiana, for "he would lie down on his back with his head toward the open fireplace, so as to get the light upon the page of his book, and there he would often read until after midnight." He borrowed books from neighbors who lived within fifteen miles, so sparsely was the country settled. He also borrowed anywhere within a radius of fifty miles, from the Owenite Colony at New Harmony, the British settlement near Evansville, from lawyers, judges, physicians, politicians and preachers. This omnivorous reader also avidly quizzed persons who had traveled far or were leaders in their chosen fields.

"Those Lincoln neighbors," the author points out, "were clear-minded, unpretending men of common sense, and with unquestionable patriotism. The boy Lincoln was undoubtedly molded by their influence, and inspired by their intellect. He became the first true type of American citizen with sterling qualities of heart, humane sympathies, purity of life—the emancipator of a race."

The Southwestern Indiana Historical Society amassed nearly 300 sketches of those who knew Lincoln in this period of childhood and dawning manhood. The author gives glimpses of 141 of these accounts, and reproduces in their entirety many addresses and papers by Lincoln investigators. The book consists of the most important Lincoln lore covering his residence in Indiana. Undoubtedly when the definitive life of Abraham Lincoln is written its author will use "The Missing Chapter" as fruitful guidebook; for the Ehrmann volume contains much new material.

C. S. L.

Is It Two Too Many Cooks?

Burgoo

WHEN autumn begins to tinge the tips of the water maples with crimson and the leaves of the elm lose their rich greenness, the burgoo season begins just below the Mason and Dixon line. Its opening is usually simultaneous with the launching of the fall campaigns—and these are annual in most of that country stretching from the Alleghenies to the Ozarks and southward to where the "Deep South" begins. Someone, it seems, is always running for office—national, state, or county—and the voters gather at "burgoos" like bees at preserving time.

Naturally there are no fall campaigns in that portion of the South where a summer nomination is equivalent to election. So the "burgoo," and its companion entertainment, the "barbecue," are reserved for those Border States where a November election still retains an element of sporting interest—that is, where a member of the minority party actually is elected every five or ten years.

The "barbecue" needs no explanation, except in so far as its method of roasting a steer or a sheep whole may differ from the practices of the "barbecue stands" along the motor highways. But the "burgoo" is decidedly different. While the word is to be found in dictionaries, the definition is not in accord with the accepted meaning in the South. Burgoo, it might be stated, is a thick soup of various meats and vegetables, and "a" burgoo is a social entertainment or gathering, for political or other purposes, at which burgoo is the "piece de resistance."

* * *

So matter-of-fact a definition, however, gives no clear idea of the delectable qualities of this unique concoction. To the rural Kentuckian, Tennesseean, or Missourian, it is as nectar and ambrosia. Under its inspiration he drinks in the oratory of the successors of Henry Clay, Parson Brownlow, and Thomas Hart Benton with as much gusto as he consumed the burgoo. Indeed, both are meat and drink to him. He has been brought up on each from childhood and his appetite seems never to wane.

A warm autumn sun, blue sky and fleecy clouds, and a field with a grove of shade trees comprise the necessary "mise en scene" for a successful burgoo. Indeed, a warm sun seems to help the burgoo attain just the right flavor. There must be huge iron kettles and stacks of wood for a slow-burning fire. One requisite is a six-foot hardwood paddle, with a strong-armed black boy to wield it—for burgoo, to be right, must cook slowly from four to seven hours and must constantly be stirred.

And the ingredients? Squirrel meat, chickens, beef, potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, corn, onions, and cabbage, though some use string beans and lima beans instead of the latter. A few cooks add okra, which helps almost any soup, and some include the refinement of diced bacon; rice, spaghetti, or bread crumbs, pork, green peppers, lemon juice, and cinnamon. Perhaps the Gargantuan quantities employed for these huge feats are of greater interest. A gentleman known to one State as the "Burgoo King," has a standard recipe calling for 800 pounds of soup meat, four dozen squirrels (if in season), 24 gallons canned corn, four bushels onions, 240 pounds fat hens or roosters, 15 bushels Irish potatoes, 60 gallons canned tomatoes, 6 gallons puree of tomato, 200 pounds cabbage, 4 gallons canned carrots or 4 bushels raw carrots, and salt and pepper pods to taste. This is said to be enough to feed 500 persons.

* * *

The cooks declare it is not the ingredients so much as the manner of preparation which insures the desired result. For instance, the meat is cooked in one kettle until it is tender enough to be cut into bits. Vegetables and seasoning are cooked in another kettle and later the two are combined, stirring all the while. Finishing touches are added just before serving.

The origin of the name "burgoo" is lost in antiquity. It is a revered institution in its native habitat; so much so that one able newspaper columnist calls his potpourri of comment "Kentucky Burgoo," and signs himself "The Burgoo-Master." The son of a newspaper publisher, born on the day that "Burgoo King" won the Kentucky Derby, was reverently dubbed "Little Burgoo" by his familiars. . . .

Mid-autumn's wind stirs the leaves of the white oak, the black walnut, and the beeches in the old pasture lot. The ripened bluegrass undulates beneath its caresses, and the tall corn in the lowlands rustles like taffeta. "The corn-top's ripe and the meadow's in the bloom." Candidates have done their last rehearsing before the mirror. The burgoo season is here! "Yassuh, boss! Lemme fill yo' *tin*cup, sah."

M. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

By Their Works

By Frank L. Perrin

JUST a day or two ago it was announced that the distilling industry in the United States, comprising the manufacturers of alcoholic beverages, so-called, has completed plans for an exhibit at the World's Fair to be held in New York City next year. The announcement causes no surprise in itself. Neither does it arouse great interest as a news item in the New York papers. But there is that about it which seems deeply significant. Unlike other sizable producing industries, it will not display its products. It is assumed from a casual reading of the announcement that the exhibit will show only the machinery and processes employed.

At first blush the inclination might be to commend the thoughtfulness and consideration of those charged with the duty of preparing and arranging the display in refraining from a prideful and ostentatious array of the products so widely advertised in newspapers and magazines and upon billboards everywhere. But there is a challenge to fidelity and reasonable completeness which other participating manufacturers and industrialists accept in taking part in great expositions of this kind. They proudly exhibit their finished products. In these they feel justifiable satisfaction. They are conscious of nothing for which they should apologize, nothing which they seek or hope to conceal.

* * *

Possibly the distillers find themselves somewhat at a disadvantage. Perhaps they have at last become aware of the practical impossibility of assembling and displaying even in measurable completeness, the finished product of the distilleries and their appendages. You see their work is not done when they place the raw material in bottles and casks. This is only the preparatory process. This, it is announced, is all that will be displayed to the visitors admitted to the pretentious structure on the fair grounds.

There will be ornamental and artistic embellishments of the exhibit, no doubt. These may well include display advertisements in publications which every day, every week, or every month, find their way to the family reading table. These will be the original drawings, photographs, and reproductions of the attractive pictures displayed on screens and elsewhere. But still there will be much that is lacking. One need not be an expert with brush or camera to be able to supply some of the details that would make the display more nearly complete.

The product of the distilleries and their distributing agencies is to be found far from the point of origin or the imposing plant from which the raw material flows. The designers and supervisors know this. Fidelity to the task imposed upon them if they seek to educate and instruct demands the preparation of at least a reasonably complete picture. The exhibits are easily attainable. In squalid homes, in dark basements, in jails and prisons, in asylums and hospitals not a dozen blocks from the borders of the grounds in which the exposition will be held, they abound in discouraging profusion. In these are the products and by-products of the distilleries. They are, indeed, the finished products of the processes which will be so proudly displayed and interestingly viewed.

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It is by this avenue of easy escape that human nature seeks to justify itself in its craftiness, its acquisitiveness and its disregard of the moral law. Let the maker, for profit, of the destructive armaments employed in fomenting and carrying on wars follow his product on its mission of destruction. From that scene let him go back to the homes bereft, the cities destroyed, the beds upon which the victims of war's cruelties pray for surcease. It is there that he will find, but not acknowledge or pridefully point to the finished product of his busy arsenals.

And so with the unseeing and unpersuaded men who carelessly seek to glorify the factory which, enjoying permissive license, produces an enemy more subtle but no less lethal than the machine gun or exploding bomb. His excursion among those whose careers he has blasted and whose hope he has destroyed need not take him far afield. In every hamlet, village and city there are woman and children who will show him the way.

But why, you ask, embarrasss ourselves by erecting a chamber of horrors? The exhibits are all about us, it is true. Yet is it fair and honest to exclude these from a comprehensive exposition designed to illustrate processes and products? No matter how sympathetically one analyzes the purposes and objectives of those responsible, the conviction persists that there is something about the whole liquor business that those primarily responsible are attempting to conceal.

The Wide Horizon

Marriage or Merit?

By Pearl Strachan

MASSACHUSETTS voters are dividing themselves into two agitated camps over the question to appear in fifty-five districts on the November eight ballot, "Shall the representative to the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of legislation barring from employment, in the public service, married women whose husbands are employed?"

In the words of Herbert C. Parsons, director of the Massachusetts Child Council, Incorporated, speaking in Faneuil Hall recently, such legislation "is a direct attack on democracy. Any entrenchment on democracy by the creation of a class who shall be denied it is an assault upon the most precious possession of the American people. Any denial of service other than on the basis of capacity to perform the service is against the interests of the people for whom the service is to be performed."

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The Massachusetts League of Women Voters, in its opposition to the referendum, has collected plenty of evidence, in the form of surveys of the financial status of married women workers to knock into a cocked hat the arguments of such proponents of the measure as Mayor John M. Lynch of Somerville, Massachusetts, who has been busy these past few months dismissing working wives from schools and public offices in his city. If the Mayor's attitude was purely one of effecting economy, as intimated when steps were first taken to bring about the dismissal, it is difficult not to question the assumption that discharging married workers is less expensive than discharging single ones.

Astonishing as it may seem, the arguments of the would-be legislators against the married women in industry are based to a large extent upon the needs of the unemployed. When the question of financial need arises both sides of the controversy marshall their forces and go at it hammer and tongs. Both sides have something in their favor. The definitely creative job of making an attractive home, and it's a pretty absorbing job, too, is not appreciated by the young married woman who chooses to remain in a routine office position, and the conclusion in such cases is inevitably that she is after the money rather than the work. If she succumbs to the popular belief that an accumulation of things means happiness, then she is the loser in chief.

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She is, nevertheless, an adult and, in a democracy like the United States of America, is free to make her own decision, just as the man of substantial private income is free to choose a routine job at fifty dollars a week instead of pursuing, as he well might, a life of study or adventure.

The question of just where woman's "place" is becomes a complicated one in view of the changes in men's occupations in the past century or two. "Home" duties as such have shrunk measurably. Not only have such tasks as washing the family's linen gone into the field of mechanized labor, giving a multitude of men employment, but such commodities as bread and pastry, once considered the sole interest of the women of a household are being produced en masse, by men. Preserves can be made in the factory so cheaply, and so well, that few families today produce their own. It is more than ridiculous, it is reckless, today, for any man to talk about anybody's proper "place" in daily activity.

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The most absurd aspect of the entire controversy, it seems to me, is that such counter-arguing should be necessary. Why, for example, talk about financial need at all? Since when in a democracy, or any other sort of state, were public officers elected or appointed on the basis of their financial need? Is not the voter's hope in going to the polls to obtain for public service those of the community who will do the most beneficial work for the community and employ, where they are permitted a choice, other persons likewise beneficial to a community?

When I vote for a mayor or a governor or a president I never ask myself, "Which of the candidates is in the greatest financial need?" I do not even inquire, "How will Mr. So-and-so manage to give his family the needed personal guidance if he is elected? Will his children be deprived of the constant counsel of a father? Will his hedge go untrimmed and his lawn unmowed?" Yet women, as a class, and married women as a particular class, are frequently handicapped by just such foolish and irrelevant questions.

People should not be allowed to starve. But why clutter the professions, and public service, of all things, with inferior workmanship by making an issue of need, when that is properly the business of the welfare department or of the charitable institutions? And why deprive the public of good service by unfair discrimination leveled against a special class of individuals?

Peacepoint

"No moral end can be obtained by demoralizing means."—Burritt.